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PAUL SEYMOUR,

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Can Congress Recognize Slaves as Prop erist

We referred some weeks ago to a case which would bring up this question, and promised to give the reports upon it. As yet, we have received only one side, and of that we proceed to give a synopsis.

The case was this: "That Pacheco was the owner of a negro slave named Lewis, who was hired by an officer of the army, duly authorized, from his owner, as an interpreter and guide to the defeated com mand of Major Dade: that he was one of the few survivors of the disastrous defeat of that command, and remained either voluntarily or as a captive amongst the hostile Indians until the spring of 1838, when he accompanied Jumpole chief, to one of our military posts in Florida; that he was then claimed by his owner, and the military commander, in whose control he was, refused to deliver him to his owner, and ordered that he be sent with the Indians to the West; because he deemed his transportation proper inasmuch as he was considered capable of exercising an injurious influence over the Indians; and thus, in pursuance of this order, he was transported to the West and the owner thereby deprived of his value.

The committee, or the minority of the committee, John Dickey, James Wilson, David Fisher, Dudley Wilson,) present these views. First, admitting Lewis to be property, n

compensation can be granted for him. A pile tary officer binds the Government as far as his legitimate authority attends, and no further. This is an admitted rule. Had the officer who to bind his government by such act? If he had been an ox or cart, no doubt would be felt. The officer would have had authority to hire. purchase, or impress oxen and carts to transpor, his baggage or provisions-but none whatever to send them out of the country. There was no "taking of Lewis for the public use." He is not "used" by the public now in the West. Not being so taken or used, the act of the officer does not bind the Government-it was his to the whole number of free persons, including mitting Lewis to be property.

But, second, the great question involved in this relates to slavery-to the Constitutional reation which the Federal Government and the free States hold to the Institution.

1. As to the character of slavery.

War was once regarded as the only honorable occupation of man. Slavery grew out it. It was regarded by most writers as one the resulting consequences of war. Prisoners were held by physical force; if they could escape, they were free. And to effect their escape they could ase any means within their power, provided they did not injure innocent persons.

The pirate practice of seizing the unoffend ing people of Africa followed the abrogation of this barbarous usage. They were torn from home and friends, and had the right to escape by any means which God and nature had put in their power. This right descends to their offspring. They owe no allegiance to our Government-all their feelings, interests, are opposed to it, and the master who holds them as slaves. Lewis, therefore, had the moral right to annihi late his servitude, and he became free the moment he joined the enemy, for then the local laws of Florida ceased to act upon him. If he had been slain, in battle, the United

States could not have been held liable to his master. When, as one of our enemies, he submitted to our arms, he was "a prisoner of war" entitled to the same privileges of the other The officer in command could make no distinctions. The terms of capitulation applied to all alike. These were, that they should emigrate West of the Mississippi. No exceptions were made. (See Doc. 225, 25 Congress.)

The Petitioner claimed him. By what right? He was free. He was one of the enemy. And by no act of Florida or the Federal Government could he be enslaved. Besides, if the Petitioner had a right to Lewis, why did he not assert it before competent Judicial authority in Florida? He cannot take advantage of his own neglect. Again, Lewis is neither maimed nor killed-why does he not assert and try the right to him now? These objections, the minority report consider fatal to the petitioner's claim. But there are other and graver objections.

To grant the petitioner's claim-would be to acknowledge by Congress that slaves are property. Can it do that?

Slavery is the creature of positive law. cannot exist a moment without it. It is contrary to nature, justice, eternal right. True, in earlier times slaves were regarded by many nations as a species of property. As late as 1749 Lord Chancellor Hardwicke decided that trover lay for a West India slave in the courts of Great Britain. But in 1772 Lord Mansfield, with unanimous court, decided, that a slave brought apon British soil was free. In closing he said: "The state of slavery is of such a nature that it is incapable of being introduced on any reasons moral or political, but only by positive law. It is so odious that nothing can be suffered to support

The British Parliament had passed no law on this subject; but public opinion had. Yet at this time slaves were held in the colonies which subsequently formed the States of the Union, and how did the people there regard this principle? Why, the Convention which affirmed our Declaration of Independence affirmed itand that document forcibly denies that men can

In 1787 the Convention met to frame our Federal Constitution; and it is important to un-

Mr. Madison in his papers informs us that

"Wednesday, August 22d, the Convention proceeded to consider the report of the Commitsection reported was as follows;

" No tax or duty shall be laid by the Legis on the migration nor importation of such persons as the several States shall think proper to admit; nor shall such migration nor importation be prohibited." "Mr. Gerry thought we had nothing to do

but we ought to be careful not to give any sanc "Mr. Sherman was opposed to any tax of

slaves imported, as making the matter worse because it implied they were property, "The whole subject was again committed a committee of eleven, which, August 24th reported as follows, concerning the 4th sec-

"Strike out so much of the 4th section as was referred to the committee, and insert, "the migration or importation of such persons as the several States, now existing, shall think proper sometimes and the proper several states, and the probability of the legisless and the probability of the p

imposed on such migration or importation, at a rate not exceeding the average of the duties laid

onsider the duty not as implying that slaves are property, but as a discouragement to the importation of them.'

Observe. The discussion turned upon the peculiar phraseology of the second part of the eport. That, in classifying slaves with merchandize, seemed to imply that they were proprty. This, the Convention desired to avoid .-

Mr. Madison reports as follows : "Mr. Madison thought it wrong to admit in the

"Col. Mason (in answer to Mr. Gouverneou) Morris)-The provision as it now stands was necessary for the case of convicts, in order to prevent the introduction of them. "Still, the Convention was not satisfied; and

t was finally agreed, nem. con., to have the lause read. "But a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each

agreed to.' And thus it stands to this day !

This is one of the most important facts on reord. It demonstrates, beyond all doubt, the settled purpose of the Federal Convention carefully to exclude from the Constitution, they were framing, the idea that there could be property in man; and that the term "persons," was used when slaves were referred to, with the intention that, so far as the Constitution was conerned, they were always to be regarded as ersons, and not as property. Mr. Sherman was posed to the clause, "as acknowledging men to be PROPERTY." Mr. Madison was also oposed to it, because he "thought it WRONG TO ADMIT IN THE CONSTITUTION THE sent Lewis beyond the Mississippi authority IDEA THAT THERE COULD BE PROPER-

And the clause was so amended to exclude in xpress terms the idea that there could be prop-

Such was the public sentiment of that period. In every reference made to slaves in the Constitution, they are termed persons. Thus, in fixing the ratio of representation, it provides --"The number shall be ascertained by adding

It is clear the framers of the Constitution not only regarded slaves as persons, but they were spoken of as other persons. In the ninth section of the first article, the

Constitution provides that-"The migration or importation of such per-

admit, shall not be prohibited until the year How carefully language is used to distinguish

slaves from property Again. In the second section of the third, the Constitution provides: --

"No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, and escaping into another, shall, by any law or regulation thereof, be discharged from such service or labor." In every instance slaves are designated as! persons. The framers of the Constitution not only regarded it as wrong to admit the idea,

that there could be property in man, but they abored carefully to exclude from that instrunent such an idea. Such is the fact. The language of the Constitution must be pervertedthe recorded intention of its framers abandoned, if it be not clear to all, that the Federal Constitution does not regard slaves as property. The Supreme Court of the United States has

settled this doctrine. This question came distinctly before it in the case of Graves us Slaughter (15 Peters' Reports, 449). The Constitution of Mississippi had prohibited the introduction of slaves into that State after a certain day. Slaves were taken then, and sold on a credit after the time allowed in that Constitution. Suit was commenced on the notes given in consideration of the slaves. The defence was that the contract was illegal and void under the Constitution of Mississippi. The reply was, that slaves were property, and that, therefore, the State of Mississippi had no right to prohibit their introduction, as the power to regulate commerce between the States belonged only to Congress. Judge McLEAN, in deciding the law,

"By the laws of certain States, slaves are treated as property; and the Constitution of Mississippi prohibits their being brought into that State by citizens of other States for sale or as merchandize. Merchandize is a comprehensive term, and may include every article of traffic, whether foreign or domestic, which is prop erly embraced by a commercial regulation. But if slaves are considered in some of the States as merchandize, that cannot divest them of the leading and controlling quality of persons, by which they are designated in the Constitution. The character of property is given them by the local law. The law is respected and all rights under it are protected by the Federal authorities; BUT THE CONSTITUTION ACT

UPON SLAVES AS PERSONS, AND NOT AS PROPERTY." See where the opposite doctrine would lead. If slaves be property Congress may regulate the interstate slave trade--may prohibit the transportation of slaves from one State to another --may establish slave marts in each State in the Union Nay, if this be so, no State has a right to prohibit slavery within its jurisdiction-to consecrate its soil to freedom. No State can. under the Federal Constitution, exclude horses, or property of any kind from being brought into it and sold! If slaves be property, they may be taken to New York, New England, held there, and sold as other property! But who will contend for such monstrous doctrines, er uphoid a theory which upholds them?

The minority admit frankly that Jurists from the slave States have held different views, and expressed them. This is natural. They are accustomed to regard slaves as property at home, Thus the President of the United States and other officers have spoken of slaves as property, and in some instances have paid the public funds for such slaves, without warrant of law, and in opposition to the spirit and letter of the Federtee of Detail, in relation to duties on exports, a al Constitution. But when rightly informed, capitation tax and a navigation ect. The fourth these high functionaries have corrected their error. So, also, in some of our treaties, slaves lature on articles exported from any State, nor are referred to as property. Thus our treaty with Great Britain in 1814, speaks of

"Negroes and other property." The same fact exists in our Indian treaties But the framers of these treaties never examinwith the conduct of the States as to Slavery; ed the question at issue, and, evidently, did not think of the distinction which the Federal Government holds to slavery, and that which the State maintains. Besides, in making treaties with foreign nations the Government is solely

> The free States have carelessly fallen into the ame error. They have admitted slaves to be

LOUISVILLE, KY.: SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1848. ture prior to the year 1800; but a tax may be no court, in free or slave State tolerates this idea; attach penalties to any act of interference on the the authority and control of your friends and instruc- a symbolical sense. But all that it imports us to in Montevideo. A young officer, of Span-

all, in free or slave States condemn it. The language of the Northern courts is the language amended by substituting 1808 for 1800; and the first part was then adopted.

"Mr. Gorham thought Mr. Sherman should of the Southern courts. See 2 Marshall's Rep. 143; 2 Mumford's Rep. 127; Gilmer's Rep. 143; 2 Firstly.—That, admitting the man Lewis to Walker's Mississippi Rep. 36. In the latter case, the court says:

"Slavery is condemned by reason and the laws of Nature. It exists and can exist, only through

nunicipal regulations." Property may be taken by the owner from one tate to another, or from one nation to another; but, if a man voluntarily take his slave, or send him to a free State, the moment he enters such State, he becomes a freeman. From that moconstitution the idea that there could be property ment his master's power over him ceases, and ie can no more be enslaved.

And the practice of Government has been in conformity with this principle, that there could be no property in men. The legislative branch of Government has never regarded slaves as property: nor has any claim for the payment of slaves, either lost or killed in public service, been paid by law of Congress, except, perhaps, in one or two instances. The only law which "And then the second part, as amended, was the undersigned have found, is the case of Depeyster, which passed the House of Representatives, without discussion or examination, at the lst session, 28th Congress, (see laws of that

> It cannot, therefore, be called or considered a recedent. The case of Francis Larche settles the question. The petitioner owned a slave, cart and horse, which were in his service, and on the day of the battle of New Orleans they were impressed into the public service by the commanding officer-the negro and horse were killed, and the cart broken by the shot of the enemy. A stronger case could not be made

The owner did not hire his slave to Govrunient, but the slave had been impreme against the will of the owner. Yet Southern and Northern men united, (see House Reports, 1 session, 21st Congress, Vol. 3, No. 401,) in refasing to pay for the slave, because it would overturn the usage of the Government.

"They say, in their report, that they had caused examination to be made at the Treasury Department, to see if slaves who had been killed a public service during the revolutionary war, had been paid for; and they learned that no such instance could be found. They also cite a number of cases where claims were made for slaves hose bound to service for a term of years, and killed and those who died in the public service, excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all during the war of 1812, all of which were re-

On the 9th of April 1816, the House refused to include slaves lost or killed in the public service, in an act to pay for property lost, captured, or destroyed, by the enemy, while in the military service of the United States. On the 26th January, 1825, it affirmed the same doctrine. sons as any of the States shall think proper to At the 2d session of the 27th Congress, provisons were made to pay for slaves taken from their owners in West Florida, by Gen. Jackson. The House rejected them. It decided that slaves were persons, not property. But there is no need of multiplying cases. The principle and usage of Government in this respect are uniform. Nor can they be violated, without uprooting the very basis on which our Federal compact

The Committee proceed to lay down these

-That slavery is local.

-That the Federal Government has no right interfere with it in the States -Nor has it the right to involve the free States

They affirm as their view, the resolution adopted, almost unanimously by the the House

of Representatives, Dec., 1838: "Resolved, That this Government is a Govern ent of limited powers; that by the Constitution the United States, it has no power whatever over

The Committee conclude-

It seemed to have been the unanimous opinon of statesmen, that Congress possessed no powers whatever in relation to slavery. A distinguished Senator, in speaking before that body on this subject, in 1839, said-" According to the compromises of the Constitution, no power whatever was granted to the Federal Government in respect to domestic slavery, but that which relates to taxation, representation, and the power to restore fugitive slaves. All other power," said he, "in regard to the institution of slavery, was retained exclusively by the States.' This was spoken in the presence of that learned body; and no member, it is believed, either deied or doubted the doctrine advanced.

The undersigned entertain the same senti-ments. They feel that to legislate for the payment of slaves by the Government, or to appro-priate the funds of the nation, drawn, in part from the freemen of the North, for such a pur pose, would be to involve the people of the free States in the support of an institution which they have discarded, which they regard as wrong, to which they are, morally and religiously opposed, and from the evils and burdens of which they are most obviously exempted by the con-

stitutional compact. The undersigned are not unconscious that the ast clause of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution has been referred to. to show that the Constitution has involved the free States in the support of slavery. This, which that clause extends. It has no other reference to slavery than regards fugitive slaves, and cannot properly be construed as extending further. But we find, by the history of its adoption, that the framers were careful not to involve the people of the free States in the arrest or return of fugitive slaves. The covenant on the part of the free States is, that they will pass no law or regulations, nor do any acts, to relieve such fugitive from the service of his master.— When that clause of the Constitution was before the Convention, a member from North Carolina moved to amend it so as to make it the duty of the people of the free States to arrest and imprison fugitive slaves, in the same manner as hey were bound to arrest fugitives from justice But Mr. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, objected that such provision would involve the people of the free States in the expense of arresting and imprisoning slaves, and the amendment was rejec-

This is conclusive to show that no acts were to be done by the people of the free States in favor of fugitive slaves. Indeed this very stipulation is to abstain from action. So clearly is that intention expressed on the face of the Conclusion is to abstain from action. that intention expressed on the face of the Con-stitution, that the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Prigg vs. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, declared the States incompetent to legislate on the subject, and that the last clause of the section, which says "they shall be delivered up on claim of the party to who such service or labor may be due," imposes up-on the people of the free States no other obligation than peaceably and quietly to permit the holder of the slave to enter such State and pursue and take his slave without molestation or hindrance. To the extent, then, of abstaining from all participation in alding the slave to escape from service, the people of the free States from the people of the free States of these treaties never examinate on at issue, and, evidently, did not distinction which the Federal Govdes to slavery, and that which the sins. Bestiles, in making treaties nations the Government is solely the law of nations. There is no of these errors forming a precedence of the perfect constitutional powers of the States to pass such laws, the undersigned to the states to pass such laws, the undersigned of the States to pass such laws, the undersigned of the States to pass such laws, the undersigned to the States to pass such laws, the undersigned of the States to pass such laws, from all participation in aiding the slave to esdanger, then, of these errors forming a precedent, when the precise question is made for our

part of those who defend, protect, or secrete the fugitive from arrest. The undersigned, after the most careful examination of this case, and of the

have been the property of the petitioner, in the ordinary acceptation of that term, the circumtances of this case come within so established rule of compensation known in the practice of

this Government. Secondly.—That Lewis was a prisoner of war, and could not properly have been surrendered by the military officer in command to any person claiming him as a slave. Thirdly .- That slaves, under the provisions of

the Federal Constitution, are not regarded as property, and ought not to be paid for by the Fourthly.—That for Congress to allow com-pensation for the man Lewis, would be to re-verse the entire system of legislation on the sub-ject which controlled this body since the adop-tion of the Constitution, and would be speak an lovernment as such. instability of purpose which must necessarily impair the confidence now reposed in us by ou

onstituents.
Fifthly.—That, by the Constitution of United States, the Federal Government are not authorized to legislate upon the respect of slavery, or in any manner to involve me people of he free States in the payment for slaves.

The undersigned, therefore, recommend to the onsideration of the House, the following reso ution : Resolved, That the petitioner is not entitled to

LETTERS

FROM HON. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS TO HIS SON. On the Bible and Its Teachings

> Communicated to the Tribune. LETTER I.

St. PETERSBURGH, Sept., 1811. My DEAR Son: In your letter of the 18th anuary, to your mother, you mentioned that on read to your aunt a chapter in the Bible, or section of Doddridge's Annotations every evening. This information gave me real pleasure;

which contributes most to make men good, wise and happy-that the earlier my children begin to read it, the more steadily they pursue the practice of reading it throughout their lives, the thy to be read by them all with benefit to them-more lively and confident will be my hopes that selves, if it please God that the should live to be they will prove useful citizens to their country, able to understand them. respectable members of society, and a real blessing to their parents. But I hope you have now arrived at an age to understand that reading, even in the Bible is a thing in itself neither good drawn from it is by the use and improvement of you to consider the Bible, is in the light of Diwhat you have read, with the help of your own vine Revelation. And what are we to understand reflection. Young people sometimes boast of by these terms? I intend as much as possible, bow many books and how much they have read; to avoid the field of controversy, which I am not that there are in the scriptures frequent alwhen, instead of boasting, they ought to be well acquainted with, and for which I have but lusions to servants, servitude, &c. These ashamed of having wasted so much time to so little respect, and still less inclination. My idea little profit. I advise you, my son, in whatever you read, and most of all in reading the Bible, to upon its practical use to mankind, and not upon truth demands this concession, and it is unremember that it is for the purpose of making metaphysical subtleties. There are three points truth demands this concession, and it is unyou wiser and more virtuous. I have myself for of doctrine, the belief of which forms the founda- hesitatingly made. But, it must be admitmany years made it a practice to read through tion of all morality. The first is, the Existence ted, and it will be admitted, by every unthe Bible once every year. I have always en- of a God; the second is, the Immortality of the deavored to read it with the same spirit and tem- Human Soul; and the third is, a Future State of prejudiced mind, that before any legitimate per of mind which I now recommend to you: that is, with the intention and desire that it may contribute to my advancement in wisdom and virtue. My desire is indeed very imperfectly successful; for, like you, and like the Apostle Paul, "I find a law in my members, warning chains, or may put him to death, but they never to in the scriptures, and the system of slaveagainst the laws of my mind." But as I know that it is my nature to be imperfect, so I know that it is my duty to aim at perfection; and feeling and deploring my own fraitties, I can only pray Almighty God for the aid of his Spirit to strengthen my good desires, and to subdue my propensities to evil, for it is from Him that every good and every perfect gift descends. My custom is, to read four or five chapters every morning, immediately after rising from my bed. It employs about an hour of my time, and seems to me the most suitable manner of beginning the day. But, as other cares, duties and occupations engage the remainder of it, I have perhaps never a sufficient portion of my time in medita-tion upon what I have read. Even meditation itself is often fruitless, unless it has some special object in view; useful thoughts often arise in the mind, and pass away without being remembered he institution of slavery in the several States of or applied to any good purpose-like the seed scattered upon the surface of the ground, which the oirds devour, or the wind blows away, or which rot without taking root, however good the soil may be upon which they are cast. We are all, my dear George, unwilling to confess our own faults, even to ourselves; and when our own consciences are too honest to conceal them from us, our self-love is always busy, either in attempting to disguise them to us under false and lelusive colors, or in seeking out excuses and apologies to reconcile them to our minds. Thus, although I am sensible that I have not derived from my assiduous perusal of the Bible, (and I might apply the same remark to almost everything else that I do,) all the benefit that I might and ought, I am as constantly endeavoring to persuade myself that it is not my own fault .-Sometimes I say to myself, I do not understand what I have read; I cannot help it; I did not make my own understanding; there are many hings in the Bible "hard to understand," as St. Peter expressly says of Paul's Epistles: -- some are hard in the Hebrew, and some in the Greek -the original languages in which the Scriptures were written; some are harder still in the translations. I have been obliged to lead a wandering life about the world, and scarcely ever have at hand the book which might help me to surmount these difficulties. Conscience sometimes puts the question-Whether my not understanding many passages is not owing to my want of attention in reading them. I must admit that it is; a full proof of which is, that every time I read the Book through I understand some passages which I never understood before, and which I should have done, at a former reading, had it been effected with a sufficient degree of attention. Then, in answer to myself, I say-It is true; but I cannot always command my own attention, and never can to the degree that I wish. My mind is oft-times so full of other things, absorbed in bodily pain, or engrossed by passion, or distracted by pleasure, or exhausted by dissipation, that I cannot give to proper daily employment the attention which I gladly would, and which is absolutely necessary to make it "fruitful of good works. This acknowledgment of my weakness is j

but for how much of it I am still accountable to God, I hardly dare acknowledge to myself. Is it bodily pain? How often was that brought upon me by my own imprudence or folly? Was it passion? Heaven has given to every human being the power Heaven has given to every human being the power of controlling his passion, and if he nelects or loses it, the fault is his own, and he must be answerable for it. Was it pleasure? Why did I indulge it? Was it dissipation? This is the most inexcusable of all; for it must have been occasioned by my own thoughtlessness or irresolution. It is of no use to discover our own faults and infirmities, unless the discovery prompts in the amount of the servery prompts. apply another hour occasionally to communicate to you the reflections that arise to my mind upon its perusal, it might not only tend to fix and pro-mote my own attention to the excellent instructions of that sacred Book, but perhaps also assist your advancement in its knowledge and wisdom. At your age, it is probable that you have still great-er difficulties to understand all that you read in the Bible than I have at mine; and if you have so much self-observation as your letters indicate, you will be sensible of as much want of attention, both voluntary and involuntary, and, as I here acknow-ledge in myself. I intend, therefore, for the purpose of contributing to your improvement and my own, to write you several letters, in due time to follow this, in which I shall endeavor to show you

tors; but you must soon come to the age when you know or understand is plain; the great and essenmust govern yourself. You have already come to tial principles, upon which our duties and enjoythat age in many respects; you know the difference that age in many respects; you know the difference ments depend, are involved in no obscurity.—between right and wrong, and you know some of A God, the Creator and Governor of the Uniof our duties, and the obligations you are under to become acquainted with them all. It is in the Bible how to be you must learn them, and from the Bible how to practice them. Those duties are to God, in your ellow-creatures, and to yourself. "Thou shalt kind are exposed to us in the clearest light, ove the Lord thy God, with all thy heart, and with Disobedience to the will of God was the ofall thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy fence for which he was precipitated from parastrength, and thy neighbor as thyself." On these two commandments, Jesus Christ expressly says, "hang all the Law and the Prophets;" that is to say, the whole purpose of Divine Revelation is to inculcate them efficaciously upon the minds of men. You will perceive that I have spoken of duties to yourself, distinct from those to God and to your fellow creatures; while Jesus Christ speaks only of two commandments. The reason is because of two commandments. The reason is, because might suffice for an obscure perception, but not Christ and the commandments repeated by him. Christ and the commandments repeated by him, every man by the law of his nature, that it repures no commandment to establish its influ-ence over the heart; and so great do they know ed in the principle, that justice has no other founts power to be, that they demand no other meadation than piety, could make its way to the are for the love of our neighbor, than that which of the heathen, but there it was extinguished in hey know we shall have for ourselves. But from he love of God, and the love of our neighbor result duties to ourselves as well as to them, and could his piety be pure or sound, when he did no hey are all to be learned in equal perfection by our searching the Scriptures. Let us, then, search the Scriptures; and in order to pursue our nquiries with methodical order, let us consider various sources of information that we may Creator of all things, whose will is the law raw from in this study. The Bible contains the moral obligation to man, and to whom man is ac Revelation of the Will of God. It contains the nistory of the creation of the world, and of manessential; it becomes the first of human du kind; and afterward the history of one peculiar nation, certainly the most extraordinary nation that has ever appeared upon the earth. It contains a system of Religion, and of Morality, which we may examine upon its own merits, independent of the sanction it receives from being the Word of God; and it contains a numerous collec- and wherein consists its sublimity? In the imagtion of books, written at different ages, which of the transcendent power presented to the mind, we may survey as curious monuments of antiquity and as literary compositions. In what light bever we regard it, whether with reference to Revelation, to Literature, to History, or to Morality-it is an invaluable and inexhaustible mine

of knowledge and virtue. I shall number separately those letters that mean to write you upon the subject of the Bible for so great is my veneration for the Bible, and so strong my belief that, when duly read and so after they are finished, I shall perhaps ask you to read them altogether, or to look over them meditated on, it is of all books in the world, that which contributes most to make men good wise brothers and sisters, as well as to you. As you will receive them as a token of affection for you during my absence, I pray that they may be wor-

From your affectionate father,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

LETTER II. will have no other law than that of the tiger, or egin to exercise the power of reflection, it seems a Creator. It is equally evident that the Creaor must be a spiritual, and not a material being; part of our nature is not material, but spiritualhat it is not subject to the laws of matter, no perishable with it. Hence arises the belief that ve have an immortal soul; and pursuing the train of thought which the visible creation and observation upon ourselves suggests, we must soon discover that the Creator must also be the Governor of the Universe; that His wisdom, and His goodness, must be without bounds,-that He is a righteous God and loves righteousness,that mankind are bound by the laws of righteous ness and are accountable to him for their obedience to them in this life, according to their good or evil deeds. This completion of Divine Justice must be reserved for another life. The existence of a Creator, the immortality of the human soul, and a future-state of retribution are therefore so perfectly congenial to natural reason when once discovered-or rather it is so impossible for natural reason to disbelieve them, that it would seem the light of natural reason could suffice for their discovery; but the conclusion would not be correct. Human reason may be sufficient to get an obscure glimpse of these sacred and important truths, but it cannot discover them in all their clearness. For example: in all their numberless, false religions, which have swayed the minds of men in different ages justifies this opinion. From the fourteenth and regions of the world, the idea of a God has chapter of Genesis, we learn that several

always been included: "Father of all! in every age

In every clime adored— By Saint by Savage, and by Sage— Jehovah, Jove, or Lord." So says Pope's Universal Prayer. But it is the God of the Hebrews alone who is announced to us as the Creator of the world. The ideas of God would follow as an irresistible consequence—even if we were not told that the same Being must also be the Governor of His own creation—that man with all other things, was also created by Him, and must hold his felicity and virtue on the condition of obedience to His will. In the first chapters of ern times. Reasoning from analogy imthe Bible there is a short and rapid historical nar-rative of the manner in which the world and man were made- of the condition upon which happi-ness and immortality was bestowed upon our first parents—of their transgression of this condition—of the punishment denounced upon them—and the promise of redemption from it by the "Seed of the Woman." er numerous and plausible, are as worthless as dross. They can all be swept away, "like the baseless fabric of a vision."

There are, and always have been, where the

and happiness to the common parent of manthe low, unsettled and inconsistent notions which were the only foundations of his piety. How know whether there was one God or a thousandwhether he, or they had or had not any concern He is now in prison, awaiting his trial. in the formation of the world, and whether the had any regard to the affairs or the conduct of man Once assume the idea of a single God, the countable, and piety becomes as rational as it is and not a doubt can thenceforth remain, that fidel ity in the associations of human piety, and that most excellent virtue Justice, repose upon no other foundation. At a later age than Cicero Longinus expressly quotes the 31 verse of the 1st chapter of Genesis as an example of the sublime "God said let there be light, and there was light; with the most striking simplicity of expression. Yet this verse only exhibits the effects of that transcendent power which the first verse discloses in announcing God as the Creator of the world. The true sublimity is in the idea given us of God. To such a God the heart of man must yield with cheerfulness, the tribute of homage which it nev-er could pay to the numerous gods of Egypt, to the dissolute debauchees of the Heathen Mythology, nor even to the more elevated, but not less fan-tastical imaginations of the Grecian Philosphers

From your affectionate Father,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. COMMUNICATION.

Thoughts on Emancipation-No. 21. The bible is often appealed to in justification of American slavery. It has been examined from Genesis to Revelations, and sidered corroborative of the views of pro-Rewards and Punishments. Suppose it possible or even plausible appeal can be made to for a man to disbelieve either of these articles of the bible in vindication of American slavefaith, and that man will have no conscience, he ry, it must be shown that there is an analothe shark; the laws of man may bind him in gy between the system of servitude referred can make him wise, virtuous, or happy. It is possible to believe them all without believing Union. Can this analogy be shown? This that the Bible is a Divine Revelation. It is so obvious to every reasonable being that he did not is the question. Let it be impartially con- of a linear draper. make himself, and the world which he inhabits sidered. The advocates of slavery triumphcould as little make itself, that the moment we antly refer to Patriarchal custom. They say that Abraham "the friend of God, and the Father of the faithful," was a slave-holder. They quote from Genesis, xvii, 12, 13; "and here is also a consciousness that the thinking he that is eight days old, shall be circumcised among you, every man-child in your gener- ker, and afterwards a cabin boy. ations; he that is born in the house, or bought with money of any stranger, which Exter College, Oxford. is not of thy seed; he that is born in thy house, and he that is bought with thy money, must needs be circumcised." The purchase of servants with money is regarded as the strong point in the quotation. But it surely does not follow of necessity that persons bought with money were reduced to a condition like that of American slaves. They might have been bought and sold, and bought again, without being placed in such a condition. It is not contended that difference of color laid the basis of the system of servitude in Patriarchal times. That there was difference of color is not in proof. Servitude in the family of Abraham must

have differed materially from modern slavery. The most prominent occurrence related, in which his servants took part, fully kings, going forth on a plundering excursion, desolated the vale of Siddim, captured Lot, and took possession of his goods. mer, and we have a striking illustration of this What did Abraham do? He "armed his assertion in the report of the Bloomingdale Asytrained servants, born in his own house, lum farm and garden, N. York. That consists three hundred and eighteen, and he pursued of 40 acres, 10 of which are woodland. The entertained by all the most illustrious, and most ingenious nations of antiquity were weak and them unto Dan. And he divided himself following is a statement of its products with the absurd. The Persians worshipped the Sun: the Egyptians believed in an innumerable multitude of gods, and worshipped not only oxen, erocodiles, dogs and cats, but even garlies and onions. The Greeks invented a poetical religion, and adored men and women, virtues and vices; air, water men and women, virtues and vices; air, water and fire, and everything that a vivid imagination could personity. Almost all the Greek Philosophers teasoned and meditated upon the nature of the gods; but scarcely any of them reflected ger of the lives of masters, if their slaves enough even to imagine that there was but one are permitted to carry weapons? What says God, and not one of them ever conceived of Him the Virginia code? "A slave is not allowed to keep or carry a weapon." Similar progods, and pronounced them more like the dreams of madmen than the sober judgment of wise men. other States. There certainly was no such in the first book of Ovid's Metamorphoses, there is an account of the change of Chaos in the world. regulation in Abraham's family. He had Before the sea and the earth, and the sky that surrounds all things, (says Ovid,) there was a thing called Chaos, and some of the gods (he does not know which) separated from each other the elements of this Chaos, and turned them into the world; thus far and no farther could human reason the servants might have made extend. But the first words of the Bible are, "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth." The blessed and sublime idea of God, as the Creator of the universe, the source of all human reason tion, and the servants might have made their escape with the utmost ease, had they been so disposed. They might have releasman happiness for which all the Sages and Philosophers of Greece and Rome groped in darkness and never found, is recalled in the first verse of the book of Genesis. I call it the source of all burners with a sal barrance of all b human virtue and happiness, because when we have attained the conception of a Being, who, by the mere act of His will, created the world, it age. The two systems are so dissimilar that it defies the ingenuity of man to identify them. And if this be true, Patriarchal

> gy. If this is not done, deductions, howev-A SOUTHERN KENTUCKIAN.

> > Burnes Avres.

Gov. Rosas, in his message to the Legis-

lature of Buenos Avers, announces his har-

mony with all friendly powers, and states that his Government has difficulties with woman from the ribs of man-that they should only eight different States, including Parawhich are to be issued this year.

A Montevideo letter of Jan. 28, says The Praslin tragedy has been re-enacted the Bloomingdale farm could be effected here.

ish origin, about 29 years of age, was wounded at the commencement of the siege and carried to the City Hospital. One of the verse, is revealed in all His majesty and pow- patriotic ladies who devoted themselves to the painful service of tending the wounded, became enamored of this young man and espoused him. She was about sixty years of age, and possessed a fortune estimated at 150,000 francs. In a short time after their marriage, discord arose between them, and finally the lady was found dead in her bed. She was found in a perfectly natural position, with the head enveloped in a large bonnet. The physician who first entered the chamber of the deceased, at first imagin consider self-love as so implanted in the heart of ero could start to his own mind the question ed that she had died of apoplexy, but having every man by the law of his nature, that it reremoved the bonnet, he perceived traces of blood. This awakened suspicion, and farther examination soon rendered it certain that she had been shot through the head with a pistol. The ball extracted was about the size of a pea. All the proofs against the officer are of a dark and terrible nature .-

United States Hotel.

The Boston Mail gives a hearty recommendation of this establishment, and travelers to the East endorse it. They who quarter there are sure to be well fed, well found, well treated, and to remember Boston as one of the best cities in the Union. The Mail says :

This house when it was opened some years ago by the present gentlemanly and urbane proprietors, was considered a very spacious establishment, but since that time two wings, called Oregon and Texas, have been added, so that the rooms now number four hundred, and they are by no means small or incommodious. Five hundred guests can here be well cared for at one time, and all say they have "ample room and verge enough," besides being fed with the best the market affords, cooked in a style to quicken appetite and satisfy the most fastidious and epicurean. A large steam engine in the basement forces good soft water into every room in this spacious edifice, so that this useful article is always at hand. It is said this Hotel is the largest in our Union, and ice at its success.

Origin of Great Men-Columbus was a son of a weaver, and a

weaver himself. Rabelias, son of an apothecary.

Clande Loraine was bred of a pastry Molier, son of a tapestry maker. Cervantes was a common soldier. Homer, son of a small farmer. Demosthenes, son of a cutler.

Terence, a slave. Oliver Cromwell was the son of a Howard, an apprentice to a grocer.

Franklin, a journeyman printer, son of a tallow chandler and soap boiler. Dr. Thomas, Bishop of Worcester, son

Daniel Defoe was a hosier, and the son of a butcher. Whitefield was the son of an Inn-keeper

at Gloucester. Sir Cloudesley Shovel, rear admiral of England, was an apprentice to a shoema-

Bishop Prideau worked in the kitchen at Cardinal Wolsey, son of a butcher

Ferguson, was a shepherd. Dean Tucker, son of a small farmer in Cardiganshine, and performed his journeys to Oxford on foot.

Edmund Halley the son of a soap-boiler at Shoreditch. Joseph Hall was the son of a farmer at Ashleh de la Zouch.

Lucian was the son of a maker of statu-Virgil, son of a porter. Horace, of a shop-keeper. Shakspeare, of a wool-stapler. Milton, of a money-scrivenir. Pope, the son of a merchant.

Robert Burns, was the son of a ploughman in Ayshire.

Small Farms. "Cultivate your land well, and you will not need much of it." So says an experienced Far-

		VEGETABLES.		
900 t	ushels	s Potatoes, (sound) at 75c. per bush.	675	W
180	60	Sugar Beets at 374c per bush	67	
1(4)	46	Blood Beets at 50c. per bush	50	100
460		Turnips at 31 c. per bush	143	75
28	66	Carrots at 50c. per bush	14	
120		Parsnips at 50c. per bush	60 (
45		Onions at 75c. per bush	67	
150	66	Cern at 37 jc. per bush	56	
20		Egg Plants at 50c. per bush	10	
120	**	Beans at 50c. per bush	60	
125		Radishes at \$1 per bush	125	
65	-	Peas at 75c. per bush	48	75
75		Pumpkins at 374c. per bush	28	
130		Squashes at 374c. per bush	48	75
210	. 16	Spinach at 75c. per bush	167	50
40		Asparagus at \$3 per bush	120	
140	44	Tomatoes at 50c. per bush	70	00
100	66	Cucumbers at 75c. per bush	75	00
1	- 44	Nasturtions at \$2 per bush	2	00
4		Peppers at 75c. per bush	3	001
52	. 64	Rhubarb at \$2 per bush	10%	00
75	**	Citron Melons at 10c, per bush	7	50
2500	heads	Celery at 3c. per head	75	95
3000	**	Cabbages at 4c. per head	130	
1000		Leeks at fc. per head		00
2000	. **	Saisify at ic. per head	2)	-
	444	Total and Or man hand	80	-
4000	. 55	Lettuce at 2c. per head	SO.	
4000		the control of the co		-
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als?	Tota	HAY, MILK, &c.	,233	-
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401	Total	HAY, MILK, &c.	1,233 400 77	62
401	Total	HAY, MILK, &c.	1,233 400 77	62
40 1 1296 663	Total	HAY, MILK, &c. lay at \$10 per ton s Pork at &c. per lb. s Rutter at 25c. per lb.	1,233 400 77 165	62
40 1296 663 4488	Tota tons H pound pound gallon	HAY, MILK, &c. lay at \$10 per ton is Pork at 6c, per lb is Butter at 25c, per lb is Milk at 16c, per gallou	1,233 400 77 165 715	62
40 1296 663 4488 3/3	Total tons H pound pound gallon dozen	HAY, MILK, &c. lay at \$10 per ton is Pork at &c. per lb is Butter at 25c. per lb is Milk at 16c. per gallon Eggs at 1s, per dozen	1,233 400 77 165 715 37	62
40 1296 663 4488 3/3	Total tons H pound pound gallon dozen	HAY, MILK, dec. lay at \$10 per ton b Pork at \$c. per lb a Butter at 25c per lb s Mik at 16c. per gallou Eggs at 1s. per dozen b Poultry at 8c. per lb	400 77 165 71S 37	62 00 76 76 66 00
40 1296 663 4488 3/3	Total tons H pound pound gallon dozen	HAY, MILK, dec. lay at \$10 per ton b Pork at \$c. per lb a Butter at 25c per lb s Mik at 16c. per gallou Eggs at 1s. per dozen b Poultry at 8c. per lb	400 77 165 71S 37	62 00 76 76 66 00
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40 1296 663 4488 303 150	Total tons H pound pound gallon dozen pound Total	HAY, MILK, &c. lay at \$10 per ton s Pork at &c. per lb s Butter at 25c per lb s Milk at 16c. per gallon Eggs at 1s. per dozen is Poultry at &c. per lb All FRUITS.	1,233 400 77 165 715 37 9	62 00 76 76 68 00 47
40 1296 663 4488 303 150 200 20	Total tons H pound gallon dozen pound Total	HAY, MILK, &c. lay at \$10 per ton is Pork at \$c. per lb is Butter at 25c. per lb is Milk at 16c. per gallon Eggs at 1s. per dozen is Poultry at \$c. per lb FRUITS. Is Apples at \$1 per bush Pears at \$1 per bush	1,233 400 77 165 715 27 27 408	62 00 75 76 68 00 47
40 1296 663 4188 303 150 200 20 150	Total tons H pound gallon dozen pound Total	HAY, MILK, &c. lay at \$10 per ton is Pork at &c. per lb is Butter at 25c per lb is Milk at 16c. per gallou Eggs at 1s. per dozen is Poultry at &c. per lb at FRUITS. Is Apples at 50c. per bush Pears at \$1 per bush Cherries at \$1 per bush	1,233 400 77 165 715 37 9 1,408	62 00 79 76 68 00 47
401 1296 663 4458 303 150 200 200 20 25	Total tons H pound gallon dozen pound Total	HAY, MILK, &c. lay at \$10 per ton s Pork at &c. per lb s Butter at 25c per lb s Milk at 16c. per gallou Eggs at 1s. per dozen is Poultry at &c. per lb All FRUITS. Is Apples at 50c. per bush Pears at \$1 per bush Cherries at \$1 per bush Currants at \$1 per bush	100 77 165 715 37 9 1,408	62 (0 75 75 68 00 10 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
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20 S0 311 00 Fruit 401 00 Live stock sold 175 00 Live stock pur'd 191 38
Grain, feed, &c 906 64
Balance 2,251 27
Total \$4,281 09
Total \$4,281 09
Total that made on the Farm.) Will land under such culture wear out?

Should we hear so much of exhausted soil, if farmers were content to till only as many acres guay! There is a deficit in the treasury of as they could keep up? See what thirty acres 831,294,346 for the year 1848. The total can be made to do! See what intelligent huscirculation of paper money is \$100,000, bandry can accomplish! Why, if any thirty 000, without counting the \$27,600,000 acres of waste land around Louisville were well cultivated, it would yield a fortune to any man who would do it. What has been effected on

"I would have no earthly objection to a scheme of emancipation which would give freedom to every child born after a fixed period, and to connect with it a law, giving to any county or city, guarding vested rights of other counties, and lowing masters right of way, &c.,) the right by majority vote, or two-thirds vote, to declare that it should cease earlier."

Suppose, then, that in Kentucky, East Tennessee, West Virginia, West North Carolina, a gradual scheme of emancipation, were adopted, and counties, and cities given the privilege to emancipate when they could get a majority, or even a two-thirds vote--how many counties would use this latter right in five years after the privilege was granted? Full a third in each State. Louisville would not delay the step, one year, unless we are grossly in error.

Let us keep in mind the independent county action, and discuss it freely-let friends press it especially in Virginia, Tennessee, and West North Carolina. For the mountain land is ready for it, and will act upon it whenever the decree of Emancipation goes forth !

Revolution in France.

We give all the particulars detailed of the in portant revolution in France by the Telegraph We make no comments or speculations upon i We have not received our foreign papers, and cannot say, definitely, at what it aims, or how it will result.

We know, however, that Louis Phillippe has played the part of a petty tyrant, and of a bad man, in almost every particular. He has won over to him no interest, and forced every liberal interest into opposition to his rule. He has been the foe of Poland-of Switzerland-of Italyand every movement in favor of a larger liberty out of Frence. He has fomented Spanish difficulties for the aggrandizement of his own family He has allied himself with Austria, the foe of freedom: And in France, he has denied liberty of speech to his people, and forbidden them to meet and discuss reform measures, by tyrannical edicts. That they should hate him-that they should rise in bloody might to overthrow his despotism, is not strange. We hope, only, that the good cause may not suffer through their excess; but we hope with fear.

Louis Phillippe has had the reputation of h ing a man of great sagacity. An anecdote of Not titled, not wealthy ner proud, not distinhim is often given to illustrate this.

When the Revolution of July '30 occurred La Fayette and the other patriot leaders, met, and said "we must adopt a motto for the peo-After much discussion, they agreed upon the following-" Liberty and Equality." This was to be posted up the morning after their meeting, at all the public places in Paris, and to be made the rallying cry of the patriots. Louis Phillippe heard of it. On the same night he had printed and posted up at all these public places, the motto-"LIBERTY AND ORDER." When the patriots saw this, they were content-not only because it was an improvement upon theirs-but because it would operate to calm excitement and restrain excess. To this simple, energetic act, is attributed in France the pacific character of the Revolution of '30, and men of all parties have ful Greeks, and perhaps to teach them the great hailed the author of it as a sagacious man.

But age, the ambition to make his name and family great, and the fear of the progress of liberty, have made Louis a tyrant-mean, selfish, grasping-and nothing oan rescue him from a temporary universal obloquy, but the wild and irreligious excess of a bloody revolution. We hope France has escaped it. We hope so, for he spoke of God, Man, Freedom, Goodness, of the sake of her people, and for the sake of free-

Judge Graham's Letter .- The Citizene who held legitimate. called him out!

Our friends in Barren have furnished us with

weeks ago. It is as follows: GLASGOW, Feb. 5th, 1848. To the Hon. A. W. Graham:

DEAR SIR:- Enclosed you will find a request, signed by sixty-four men, asking your views on the slavery question. I hope you will excuse good to men begins with what tools God gives the liberty we have taken, and comply with our him, and gets more as the world gets on. It the liberty we have taken, and comply with our him, and gets more as the world gets on. It wishes, in such manner as may meet your apasks neither Wealth nor Fame, to live a noble

If emancipation cannot be effected in Kentucky, does not humanity and morality require the legalizing of slave marriages, and a law to prohibit the separation of slave families?

If you will farnish your views, as requested and if you are willing that it should be done,

your communication will be published in the "Examiner," an emancipation paper, published I am, very respectfully and

Truly, yours, &c., WILLIAM GARNETT.

GLASGOW, Dec. 16, 1847, Hon. Asher W. Graham: Feeling as we do a strong desire that sor plan should be adopted for gradual emancipation n Kentucky, and believing that it will promet the cause for the prominent men of the State, who are favorable, to speak out; therefore, we your views, as to the advantages, as well as dis-advantages of slavery—its effect morally, politically, and socially; and some plan by which

without detriment to master, or slave.

Your compliance will very much oblige,

T. H. M. Winn, John Button, N. W. Jones, Whitfield Button, Elisha T. White, G. Baird, James W. Harper, Mothy Harpison, David Rice, James W. Harper, Mothy Harpison,
Samuel B. Tole, R. Garnett, Austin Foster, Jno.
G. Davis, N. F. Johnson, M. L. Reynolds, Jos.
William Garnett, Levi Beeldock, Glazebrook, William Garnett, Levi Sanford Ritter, Thos. Jones, Wm. H. McMurry, F. L. Givin, Francis B. Dollins, Edmund W. Huggins, William Anderson, Z. R. Huggins, E. M. Russell, of Tompkinsville, Ky., T. F. Harrison, William C. Wilson, Jubal Wilson, E. G. Hall, Thomas W. Culank, George Baldock Wm. Byliee, P. W. Grinstead, W. Grinstead James Eubank, Jas. G. Thompson, David C. Smith, F. Bylice, Archibald Waldroup, James Eubank, Jr., W. S. Jones, Saml. Feland, Levin Watson, Samuel Scott, Samuel R. Tolle, M. F. Waggoner, James M. Hutchens, Joseph Pace, James Padget, Rulen Grinstead, Tendell Palmore, Thomas G. Lawrence, George W. Mun day, J. M. Taylor, Wm. Shirley, Jas. Bybie, Jno Paresley, James Brooks, A. R. Bagby, Baley Tole, A. Lowry, Isaiah Davies.

position and calling of the signers of the letter addressed to Judge GRAHAM, for they are in earnest in their endeavors to remove slavery, and speak out themselves, and would have all good men speak out on the subject. They may be classed thus:

-Fifty-four of them are house-keepers, o men with families.

-Twenty-eight are mechanics, or men working at trades. -One Clerk of the Circuit Court.

-One Deputy Sheriff.

-One Baptist Preacher. -Two Constables

- Four Merchants -Two Wool-carders -Two Wagoners.

-One at school. All are voters, and eight of the number are slave-holders. We may thus learn the classes of persons who are most eager for emancipation, and who mean to do all they can to secure it. This move is only the beginning. They, it. This move is only the beginning. They, and other heroic men like them, will seize every exhaustion of the nervous system.

opportunity to get at the views of all distinguished citizens-to persuade judges, lawyers, divines, all of every profession, to utter ALOUD Wheaton, of Mass., died Ast week. The first what they think about slavery. One of the had been Chief Justice of New York-the latter foremost Kentuckians of the State, referring to this correspondence, writes us:

"Neither the letter to the Judge, nor his anwer are all I would have had them, but they show progress. I think the Judge deserves the warmest thanks for his manly and prompt reply, although it is not exactly to my wish. I feel increased respect for him-as we all do. We ow can we, unless we labor for it?"

This is the right spirit. Give us sixty-four nen like these of Barren, in each county in the State-having the courage to take a stand for emancipation, and the magnanimity to hail such men as Judge Graham, even when differing from them in opinion, as an upright and noble man-and in six months we should have the question of slavery as openly discussed as any other question now before the public.

This is the first point to be gained. Every where slavery is discussed, except in public; it is the topic of discourse in halls, cabins, steam boats, stages; but the press and pulpit are silent, and our public men literally dumb. How shall they be electrified? How made to speak? By citizens of every county pursuing the course the men of Brrren have pursued; for how could any public man refuse to respond honestly to a band of citizens so respectful in demeanor, so earnest in purpose, so pure in life?

Many of our citizens dread the agitation of the slavery question, "because," say they, "it will convulse the State to its very centre." There is some danger of this. And the danger is increased because of the excitable character of our people. Old residents look back upon the heated divisions of the Old and New Court parties, with unmingled dread, and would rather encounter, or bear any evil than such a tornado of passion, and hate, and revenge. But there is a guaranty in the cause of emancipation, and better yet, in the character of its advocates, which enders this danger less threatening-nay, which nakes it certain, almost, that we shall escape all excess in the fullest, freest discussion of slavery. Who could quarrel with the men of Barren? Who find any ground for violence, or excess, in their spirit? They are resolute and in earnest, but they would so act in behalf of reedom as to do no hurt to master or man. They are for justice, yet in exacting it, they will labor to advance the greatest good of all. And this is, and will be the temper of the advocates of freedom in Kentucky.

But a larger number of our citizens refuse t express their opinions, or urge emancipation, in 171,932 in the East." any form, "because," say they, "we are unable to accomplish anything." Does not the action guished for station or great learning, but plain, constituents. honest, true-hearted citizens! And did Judge GRAHAM hesitate to respond to their letter? He answered them promptly, and like a man! And do it. The poorest man who has an instinct of Wick's movement: this kind, will make the greatest respect him. There can be, indeed, no such thing as failure to a body of men who work in this resolute spirit, and faith.

A great man, referring to this doubting, dallying, do-nothing policy, rebukes its folly, and exposes its absurdity, as follows:

"One day a philosopher came to Athens, from far country, to learn the ways of the wonder lore he treasured in his heart. The wise men heard him; sought his company in the gardens; our Capital. talked with him in private. The young men loved him. He passed for a wonder with that wonder-loving people. Among those that fol-lowed him, was the son of Sophroniscus, an ill-favored young man, a mechanic of humble rank. He was one of the few who understood the dark, Oriental doctrines of the Sage, when of men, disinheriting many an ancient sin now

"So he said to himself, when he saw a man famous. I would move the world as soon. Here the correspondence which drew from Judge are sins to be plucked up and truths to be plant-GRAHAM the letter which we published some ed. Oh that I could do it all, I would mend the for Wealth and Fame. One day the Sage heard him complain with himself, and said, 'Young man, thou speakest as silly women. The Gospe of God, is writ for all. Let him who would move the world, first move himself. He that would do life at the end of thy lane in Athens. Make thy Light thy Life; thy Thought, Action; others will come round. Thou askest a place to stand

> on hereafter, and move the world. Foolish young man, take it where thou standest, and begin now. So the work shall go forward. Reform thy little self, and thou hast begun to reform the world. Fear not thy work shall die!" "The youth took the hint; reformed himself of his coarseness, his sneers, of all meanness that was in him. His Idea became his Life; and that blameless and lovely. His Truth passed into the public mind as the sun into the air.

His influence passes like morning from conti-

nent to continent, and the rich and the poor are

blessed by the light, and warmed by the life of Socrates, though they know not his name." The men of Barren understand this. They would move Kentucky, and they first moved themselves. "We are not discouraged," say was placed in front of the pulpit, directly undo hereby request you to give us, for publication, they; "we expect to succeed. But how can we, der a black panel bearing, in white letters, his unless we labor for it?" Ave, how can we? Begin now, begin with what experience you we may be relieved from its unhappy influence, have-stick to it early and late-fearing no failure-fearing no coldness, nor frowns, but braving them all with lightness of spirit, intrepidity of bearing, and a joyous toleration and forbear-

ance, and THY WORK SHALL NOT DIE!

A New Song. Our friend W. C. Peters, has furnished with the following exquisite stanzas, written for Dr. T. S. Bell, of this city, by George D. Prentice, Esq. The Music composed for, and dedicated to, Mrs. S. F. Bell, by Madarae Ablamowicz. We cannot doubt that "words and music are fitly wedded-each being part of the other as the flower and its fragrance are one."

"We've shared each other's smiles and tears." Through years of wedded life; And love has bless'd these fleeting years, My own, cherish'd wife: And if, at times, the storm's dark shroud Has rested in the air, Love's beaming sun has kiss'd the cloud. And left the rainbow there.

In all our hopes, in all our dreams Love is forever nigh; A blossom in our path it seems A sunbeam in oursky; For all our joys of brightest hue, Grow brighter in love's smile; And there's no grief our hearts e'er knew, That love could not beguile.'

Chloreform

The physicians who made an examination of the body of the lady who died in Cincinnati re- Sun sayscently, whilst under the influence of chloroform, have published a Card, in which they state the following facts:

1st. Mrs. Simmons, as shown by the condition of the various organs of the body, was in good health when the Chloroform was adminis-tered. It is true she had labored under slight catarrh a few days previous to her death; but we are of opinion that the very slight diseased action which existed, was in no way instrument tal in causing the fatal result.

2d. We have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that death was caused by the action of

Distinguished Dead. Ambrose Spencer of New York, and Henry minister to Prussia. Both were upright and dis-

tinguished men.

Even So! March the 8th. Mr. WEBSTER presented to the Senate a petition from citizens of Forwardsville, Va., asking Congress to consider the exsediency of endeavoring to effect such change in the laws, as shall appropriate the proceeds of the public lands in aid of the extinction of slavery, and appointing commissioners, whose duty it shall be, under such conditions as Congress shall prescribe, to purchase and emancipate female children born prior to 1856, and making annual appropriations on a pledge of said public lands, with a declaritory act, that from and after 1856 there shall be no hereditary slavery, and all born after that date shall be

The following colloquy occurred: Mr. WEBSTER .- I move its reference to

Mr. Mason .- I have no idea from whom the memorial issued. I prefer that the usual course be pursued in regard to it. I object to its re-

Mr. WEBSTER .-- The memorial comes from the State of Virginia, and was signed by some of the Senator's own constituents. A similar plan had been submitted some twenty years ago by a distinguished Senator from New York. He did not mean to say that he should favor or disfavor the project, but he thought the Com-mittee on Public Lands the appropriate one. If the Senator could make a better disposition of t, he (Mr. W.) would not complain. Certainly this memorial did not come within the rule laid down by the Senate in relation to abolition

The question was taken on Mr. Mason's mo tion, and decided in the affirmative. Very well! Mr. Mason will yet learn that West Virginia is anti-slavery in feeling and D., Physician. purpose, and that after 1850 she will not be left, as she now is, in a minority through a wrong F. Bullock, President; Samuel Casseday, T. and unjust apportionment system. The real S. Bell, M. D., Charles J. Clarke, E. P. Humphstrength of the State is with her every way .-The Richmond Compiler says :--

"The numbers of white titheables in the two divisions, Eastern and Western Va., may best presented tabularly, thus:

1830. 1840. 85,658 85,837 89,638 70,675 84,388 98,134 98,134 East majority, 14,983 949

8,496 West majority, "The black titheables in the East, in 1846, (no other year is given) amounted to 200,687; in the West, 28,755—showing a majority of

Yet Western Virginia has only a representa tation of 56 members-Eastern 78! And when of the brave men of Barren refute all that may justice is done, we rather think no Senator from or can be said, in this mood? Who are they? Virginia will refuse to receive, and consider, too,

Slavery in the District. Mr. Wick, of Indiana, has made a move in we have no influence, it is useless for us to make importation of slaves into the District of Columany effort"-why, the result would have been, bia. Why not declare, they shall not be sold as once, (my visits have peen renewed and repeat-

"A light in a dark place! Give the devil his due! Would you think it? Judge Wick, of Indiana, whom I had given over to hardness of heart, and a perpetual crook of the knee, gave notice yesterday of a bil! to prohibit the impor-tation of slaves into the District of Columbia! Think of that! The example of the Grand Turk, who lately prohibited the slave market of Constantinople, is beginning to work. Washington may, in due time, begin to think it not guite creditable, that slave-coffles should be marched in and marched out of the Capital of the nation, right under the flags that float from

The Ceremonies at Quincy.

On Saturday we learn from the Boston Trancript of the 18th, the train with the remains of Mr. ADAMS, the Congress delegation, the State Committee, the City Authorities, and a large number of private citizens were taken to Quincy. these doctrines were pregnant with actions, and would one day work a Revolution in the affairs beguity as possible and covered with black cloth, as they may best benefit their friends, and becomes would one day work a Revolution in the affairs heavily as possible, and carried a staff with the American flag, wreathed in mourning. The cars of the train were also dressed in black. At the rich or famous-oh, that I also were rich, and depot the Mayor consigned the remains to the Thoroughly educated, and trained to virtuous Committee of Arrangements of the town of Quincy, who were in attendance, in a short but world right soon. Yet he did nothing but wait very appropriate speech, which was feelingly responded to by J. T. Burrill, Esq., the Chairman, of Quincy.

The Roxbury Artillery, Capt. Chase, was o duty at Quincy, and fired a national salute. An immense crowd received the funeral escort in respectful silence. The body was conveyed to the mansion of Mr. Adams, where it remained until the arrival of the next special train .-The church in which the funeral services were to be performed was dressed in black both on the outside and inside, and from the flag-staff near the Town Hall, there drooped the flag of the country, shrouded in the symbols of mourn-

The final procession marched under escort of the Washington Light Guard and the Norfolk Guards, the whole under command of Captain Kelsey, and the band playing Pleyel's Hymn. Minute guns for one hour were fired by the Artillery, beginning at the start from the house. Arrived at the church, in which Mr. Adams has so long been a constant worshiper, the coffin

own last words-"This is the last of earth." During the entrance of the procession solemn voluntary was played upon the organ. and then a funeral hymn was sung by a choir of about fifty ladies and gentlemen.

Rev. Wm. P. Lunt, Paster of the Church, next read an appropriate seclection from Scripture, and made an affecting prayer. Then came the performance of a beautiful hymn, written by Mr. Adams; and after that a discourse was delivered by the officiating clergyman from the text-"Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life;" Revelations ii., 10. The discourse is spoken of as a truly elo- Medical Journals, remarks: quent and able one, closing with a beautiful apostrophe to the Committee of Congress, which caused a tent to stand in many an eye. The services in the church were concluded by the performance of a funeral anthem, and then the body was carried by the pall-bearers to the tomb prepared by Mr. Adams himself. The authorities in attendance, and the citizens composing with that procured from different venders, and the procession, all passed before the door of the hence the variation in the results reported in tomb, and thus the ceremonies closed. The different experiments. So also, the best mode, vault has a granite front, and bears at present

only the simple line-J. Q. ADAMS. The public functionaries, the military, &c.,

Y. was thrown from the track on Wednesday last by the breaking of a wheel. The N. York

The passenger and baggage cars were over-turned against a bank, but fortunately, almost miraculously, no one was very seriously injur-ed. There were two passenger cars attached, which were occupied by about sixty persons, and which were precipitated into the ditch and dashed into a heap of ruins. Ten or twelve persons were more or less injured.

Miss Dix, the philanthropist, is now on a visit to New Orleans. She recently made an examination of the penitentiary at Baton Rouge, and has since petitioned the Legislature of Louisiana to adopt some measures for the moral and intellectual improvement of its inmates.

The Kentucky Institution for the Blind. We are glad to learn from the sixth Annual the care of men of so high an order of charac-

lence, as the Messrs PATTEN. The Institution is gaining every year upon the confidence and respect of the community and it only requires to be universally known to be regarded with universal respect, and when thus known, every blind child in the State will earnestly desire to enjoy its privileges, to come within the reach of its pure and elevating influ-

ter, men of so much intelligence and benevo

One feature in this Institution has always deeply interested us; it is a home more than an Asylum, and the pupils seem members of a hap- This circumstance may fit the slave-holder for py family rather than Institution children. It loes one's heart good, in visiting this home of the blind, to hear the joyous laugh ringing from the north. In 1846, there were seventythrough the hails, and to read on so many bright six patents granted by the national office for incountenances the story of grateful affection, ventions made in fourteen slave States, with a and constant happiness. Obedient, without intelligent family circle. The number of pupils is thirty-one, seventeen

ing to Kentucky. The number received into the Institution

from the beginning is fifty-three; thirty-two males, and twenty-one females. Fifteen of these were born blind; the blindness of thirty-eight was the result of disease or accident. The officers are BRYCE M. PATTEN, Director and Principal Teacher; OTIS PATTEN, Teacher;

JOSEPH B. SMITH, Teacher of Music; Mrs. Ma-Teacher of Handieraft; and R. C. HEWITT, M. The Board of Visitors consists of Hon. Wm.

rey, D. D., and Wm. F. Pettit. Wm. Rich-ARDSON is Treasurer, and BRYCE W. PATTEN,

We cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of opying the following passage from the pen of Miss Dix, as indicating the estimate of our Institution by an intelligent and benevolent stranger, if one can be called a stranger, who by her noble exertions in the cause of humanity, has won a home for herself in all climes, and in all country and Europe, which put the greatest

"The proficiency of the pupils is no less surprising than it is gratifying. They are thoroughly instructed, and are remarkably fortunate in aving competent teachers wholly devoted to their happiness and improvement. I have rare ly visited any institution for children and young persons, under State patronage, so thoroughly well organized, and so judiciously managed any memorial against slavery from Virginia throughout, as is this. Go when you will, at morning, noon, or evening; in storm or sun-shine, expected or unlooked for, you will find

"A place for all things, all things in their place." the House of Representatives to prohibit the and so, too, each hour marked by appropriate that they would have done nothing. The way merchandize? An excellent Washington corto accomplish any work is to feel that we can respondent of the Cincinnati Herald, says of true, in the domestic circle and in the school. There is no need to prepare for visitors, because as in all rightly regulated establishments, order, method, and good government so prevail, that you cannot find them at any time amiss. Careful attention is paid to the personal habits of the pupils. Cleanliness and neatness are obligatory While the high principled and discreet superintendent of this school exacts the most correct habits in the pupils, the same are required of all the inmates; and while the mental capacities are trained and educated, it is never forgotten that the moral nature is to be enlightened and directed, and the manners and conversation madto harmonize. A good example enforces good counsels. Firmness, kindness, and fidelity characterize the teachers; obedience, good will, and

industry, with but few occasional exceptions, distinguish the pupils.

"Here, these children and young persons from whom the natural sun is veiled, who are, through privation of vision prevented from joining in th general bustle, and cares, and amusements of ife-here, they find happiness in the acquisition of knowledge, in the various exercise of their faculties, and in learning how, in time to come, useful members of society. The bounty of the State is here well bestowed; these blind, but intelligent children, will repay to the public an hundred fold all they are now receiving .and industrious habits, they will not return to their own homes, without extending good influ ences in their own families and communities. They are taught that it is a duty they owe the State to be assiduous in study, and correct

in habits. No harsh impositions or severe re straints enforce the one or secure theother. "It may be thought by some readers that po sibly a too favorable estimate is placed upon the Louisville Institution by the writer. Sie can only say it is open to all, and of easy access; let the public and individuals judge for themselves More might very justly have been added in commendation, but it is uncalled for; without ostentation it reveals and sustains a fair and beautiful character. I have, on my various and distant journeys, heard this school referred to by those whose children have enjoyed its benefits, and oftener by persons who have casually visited it, and on no single occasion have I heard t named in any but terms of confidence and interest. The attachment of the pupils of the Institution to their companions and teachers, is a guarantee that "all is well there" in the domes-

Be Up and Doing. "In the world's broad field of battle, In the bivouac of life, Be not like dumb, driven cattle : Be a hero in the strife ! Lives of great men all remind us, We can make our lives sublime; And, departing, leave behind us Footsteps on the sands of time. Let us, then be up and doing, With a heart for any fate; Still achieving, still pursuing, Learn to labor and to wait.

tic and social relations.'

This new agent is destined to do great good Of course it may be abused. Indeed, until its properties, and its operation upon the human system are better known, none but the most skilful should use it. They who like it as a stimulus. or who use it without knowing what they are about, trifle with life. One of the ablest of our

"To guard against the abuses of the new rempreservation, so that it may be of uniform strength; which is known not to be the case cannot be said yet to be ascertained. Nor, in-deed, can we yet decide how far it is reliable, without a still greater number of trials, in many of the emergencies in whish its adaption is the-oretically inferred. Especially does it remain

suffering during maternal travail.

"Thus far, experience and authority will fully justify a resort to this agency in the various forms of preternatural, complicated or instru-mental labor. Indeed, on the occurrence of any pathological condition during labor, which involves extreme suffering or hazard to the mother, a failure to avail ourselves and our patients of this new resource would be inexcusable; its innocence and safety should be more fully health. That it may be thus used by mercenary members of our profession, is one of the dangers attendant upon the publicity which Chloroform and its effects have received. Let us and this by carefully discriminating between its use and its abuse. If this can be effectually done, the chloroform promises to be a precious boon of science to suffering humanity."

Mockery and Misery.

It is absolute mockery to talk of having diver-Report, which we have just received, that this sified labor where slavery exists, and misery of valuable Institution continues in a flourishing the worst kind will sooner or later overtake the condition. It cannot but flourish while ander slave State that relies upon any such hope. We are told by a strong man:

s done by slaves. But the slave has no stimu-

lus; the natural instinct of production is ma terially checked. The master has the mouth which consumes, the slave only the hand which earns. He labors not for himself, but for another, who continually wrongs him. His aim therefore, is to do the least he can get along with. He will practice no economy; no thrift; he breaks his tools. He will not think for his master; it is all hand-work, for he only give what the master can force from him, and cannot conceal; there is no invention in the slave; little among the masters, for their business is to act on men, not directly on things. politics, of a certain character; it unfits him for the great operations of productive industry. They and all labor-saving contrivances come population of 7,334,431, or one for each persons; at the same time there were 564 grantfear; familiar, yet respectful; the pupils of this ed to the free States, with a population of 9,728, Institution present as pleasing a picture as one | 992, or one for each 17,249 persons. Maryland can often meet with, of a happy, united, and by her position, partakes more of the character of the free States than most of her sisters, and accordingly made twenty-one inventions-more than a fourth part of all made in the South. nales, and fourteen females, all but one belong- But Massachusetts had made sixty-two; and New York, with a population of only 2,428, 921, had received two hundred and forty-seven patent rights; more than three times as many as the whole South. Works which require in telligence and skill require also the hand of the freeman. The South can grow timber; it is the North which builds the ships. The South can rear cotton; the free intelligence of the north must weave it into cloth."

Is not this true? Most Southern writers admit it to be so. We quoted, not long ago, part tues. We seize, we eagerly seize, therefore, RY H. PARIS, Matron; Wm D. GOTSHALL, of a speech made at the laying of the cornerstone of a manufacturing establishment at Charleston, South Carolina, admitting the fact. We quoted from an address at Tuscaloosa, on the resources of Alabama, also, admitting the fact. We quoted last of all from several agricultural Southern papers, not only affirming that diversified labor was essential, but that unless the South had it, she would be borne down, and

left alone in her poverty and weakness. Heretofore public men and merchants of Southern States, pointing to paper results of crops of cotton, rice, and sugar, have said, "we grow staples which give wealth to the nation, which make the basis of exchange between our amount of treasure into the general money-box." poorer and poorer. Their paper calculations avail nothing, and her practical thinkers, discarding that show and parade, declare that active employment, not only to manufacturers, but to all classes of artizans, can alone secure her growth and prosperity. And there is, consequently, a vigorous effort making to bring about this result. Georgia is disposed to offer bounties to the manufacturer, and to hold out great-Carolina, even South Carolina-admits that this step is necessary, and her leading papers are giving statistics, and urging arguments addressed

"See," says the Carolinian "how we (South Carolina) compare with Rhode Island."

Rhode Island. S. Carolina - 108.830 Income, - - - \$13,001,223 \$27,173,536

Divide the population into the annual income, and you have \$110 for each inhabitant

"But this is not all," adds the Carolina paper. "Take out the black population in both States, and make the division of income by the number of whites, and you have this result: Rhode Island. S. Carolina. Income for each person, \$119

These are declared "startling" facts. So they are. But the Carolinian goes on to show that they flow from this one cause, that the labor of Rhode Island is more diversified than that of South Carolina. Admitted. The question. then, is, can South Carolina, can any slave State. possess this diversified labor? Does not slavery, in the very nature of things, render the enjoyment of this great blessing an impossibility The experience of the past affirms this to be so. The experience of the present proves it. Says

"In the North, the freeman acts directly upon

things by his own will; in the South, only through the medium of men reduced to the rank of things, and they act on material objects against their will. Half the moral and intellectual effect of labor is thereby lost; half the pro-ductive power of the labor itself. All the great novements of industry decline where the arisocracy own the bodies of the laboring class. No fertility of soil or loveliness of climate can ever make up for the want of industry, invention, and thrift, in the laboring population itself. Agriculture will not thrive as under the free man's hand. Slave labor can only be profitably employed in the coarse operations of field work. It was so in Italy 2,000 years ago; the rich gardens of Latium, Alba, Tuscany, were the work of freemen. When their owners were reduced to slavery by the Roman conqueror, those gardens became only pastures for buffaloes and swine. Only coarse staples—sugar, cotton, rice, corn, tobacco—can be successfully raised by the slaves of America! His rude tillage impoverishes the soil; the process of tilth, "consists in killing the land." They who will keep They who will keep slavery as a "patriarchal institution," must adopt the barbarism of the patriarchs, become nomadic, and wander from the land they have exhausted to some virgin soil. The free man's fertilizing hand enriches the land the longer he

This is all true. "Aye," replies the Carolinian, "but wait till we get manufactories."-Well, you have them. A cotton manufactory has been successfully established at Camden -it has made money for its proprietors-it has worked a good deal of the raw material made at home. It has lost in population. Are there more small in South Carolina. And why? Because slavedegrading labor, and destroying alike its moral power, and its mental activity. The Carolinian, admitting that South Caroli-

capable than Rhode Island of excelling in the hor must continue to be so. This is the truth, and ment, a dignity in it. were brought back to the city in a special train, arriving at about half after six o'clock.

arriving at about half after six o'clock.

arriving at about half after six o'clock.

as Messrs. Glover or Baldwin, and ask. We nev-propriate to employ the inhalation of chloro-in commerce, manufactories, &c., which are exform, with the view of suspending conscious hibited against the latter. These the Carolinian hibited against the latter against the latter. These the Carolinian hibited against the latter against the latter. confirmed by the testimony of experience before it would be discreet to employ it indiscriminately in natural labor, when the mother is in statistics depicts—an up-growing and ever-inOught any class, upon any consideration whatsons can give—a faculty of growth which no oppresses labor and the laboring man. measurement in dollars can estimate. What beware lest this blessing be turned into a curse, this arises from, is palpable enough. When fort is a pleasure; labora privilege, and it is this continue them as they appear.

condition which developes, as a people enjoy it, the greatest amount of human happiness, strength, virtue, and progress. No slave State can be in this condition. Slavery crushes, in every way, free labor-makes, or keeps it, disonored in the working man's and the public's lost of the productive work of the South regard. There is, consequently, no possibility of outh Carolina-" being as capable as Rhode Island of excelling in the same profitable labors"-of the slave States equalling the freewhile the "insupportable pest" drains the lifeblood of all its vital power.

Justice and Charity.

The Freeman thinks our charity "excessive." May be so! But in this instance either our language was careless, or our friend has misunder-

This was our meaning. That whenever in the South a slave-holder gave, or promised privleges to the negro, and did not perform it, pub lic opinion in the South would denounce him, if he failed to meet his obligation.

Take the case which occurred at Washingon. The cold-hearted and avaricious master there, not only received money from a slave to purchase his freedom, but when he had it in his pocket, sought to convert it to his own use, and besides to sell the negro, and escape all censure, by shipping him to New Orleans. Now in all such cases, public opinion in the South would exact justice. No villain of this stamp could escape its keenest rebuke, and deepest

Let us be understood. We believe in persuading man to do right through benevolence, kindness, love. We believe there is not a felon in the land who could not be redeemed if he knew society, in his crime, through these virevery glimmer of right feeling, the slightest ray of humanity, which shines through the baneful relation of master and slave, to waken a yet ruer and higher feeling-a feeling which will ead to emancipation, to the honest, earnest doing of justice, between man and man.

Nor in pursuing this course, do we desire of intend, to cloak one evil which results from slavery, much less to hide, in any way, the monster curse of our country. We stand, or endeavor to stand, on a just platform. Wherever injustice is done to the slave-holder, we declare it. And we do so, not only because this is right in itself, but because it must be, mainly, through him, and by his efforts, that we shall gain emancipation. Wherever, and in whatever way injustice, wrong, is done through slavery, we seek to Yet with all this, the South has been growing expose it-to show its dangerous and disastrous consequences, to kindle against it the scorn and indignation of society. We fall far short, we know, of our intentions, and may commi serious errors in endeavoring to carry them out;

but nevertheless such are our intentions. Justice! This is a large word. He must a good man who can fully comprehend it, organized as society now is. Could pauperisi be known in the free States, or slavery exist er inducements, if he will employ free labor in the slave, if justice were done by man to man? shama talks in the same strain-and South Could competition, with its terrible ills, oppress labor in the North, or bondage degrade it in the South, if this were so? Never! never!! But still in reforming either abuse, in catching hold to the pockets and pride of her people to prove of, and endeavoring to master either evil, we would clutch, as a miser hugs his gold, every appearance of correct thinking, every approach to right feeling, every symptom of a determination to resort to right action, as the leaven by which,

and through which, we hope to purify society These are our principles, friend. Are they wrong? We know you will say not. Set down. then, whatever you may see savoring of "excessive charity"-not to any ignorance of what slavery really is-(for if the compressed energy of human language could express, in a word, its terrible iniquity, it would not begin to explain our conception of it)-not to any disposition, certainly, to hide or cloak any of its evils-but to the simple, earnest purpose of working out, through whatever is good, the emancipation of

Wilt thou reason, Friend?

We have before us a portion of a letter from one of the distinguished men of our land, and

the first paragraph in it reads thus: Let us examine the effects of slavery on inthe business of slaves. In the free States, the natural business of man, not a repreach, but a est city of its population in America, and per-haps in the world—out of 19,037 private famiies in 1845, there were 15,744 who kept no ssistant to perform their household labor. In the South the free man shuns labor; "in a slave country every free man is an aristocrat" and of course labor is avoided by such. Where work s disgraceful, men of spirit will not submit to men are continually getting worse off, or else emigrating out of the slave States, into the new free States, not as the enterprising adventurer goes from New England, because he wants more room, but because his condition is a re-

Is this true? Answer us, slaveholder! Anwer us, citizen! Is this true? If so, then do we oppress our own race-our very kith and kin-as men were never oppressed before in our

land.

Every community depends upon labor for its rosperity, growth, strength. It is artizan labor and daily toil which make cities-which popuate the country-which give strength to the State. Does slavery affix a stain upon these? is it the blight and curse of what should be the duty and dignity of all? Does it exile-expel by force-from its borders our mechanics?

Take the case of an unmarried mechanic in Louisville. He seeks employment, and finds it. for girls in New England, then the majority of But has the town increased in the last ten years? He gets good wages, and all promises fair, as women would have had the monopoly of ignoregards money making. He marries. He is rance. They would be the slaves of the men farmers in the neighborhood? There are few-not able to live in style; but he wishes to be re-revolting work, in the streets, the scows, and the er. Are there more citizens? Not so many .- spected, and to have his household respected. drains, would be performed by the hands of sis-The very thing, then, which would make a vil- What can he do? His wife is willing and able rers, wives, mothers. Woman would be the lage thrive in Rhode Island, which would give to help him; willing to work; to economize. a new impulse there to labor, infuse a new spirit of enterprize into all the people of the neigh. That make the public pump, and get water? of enterprize into all the people of the neigh- That would be considered degrading, and the borhood, has utterly failed to produce this result young mechanic will not consent to it. He will not have her mingling with slaves where she ry is there, amid a fertile soil and genial climate, will be compelled to bear their open or scarce Chancellor of the Exchequer seconded Lord suppressed jeers and jibes. He must have ser- George Bentnick's bucaneer proposal, made in vants. Then their expenses begin and run the British House of Commons, to seize Cuba up, until after struggling a few months, though by foreclosure of mortgage. Scouted was the na is deficient, as compared with Rhode Island satisfied with his employment and his employ- word we wrote! in every respect, asks, is "South Carolina less er satisfied with him, he abandons his native Now that we are referring to the subject, let ne, and seeks, in a free State, a pla same profitable labors?" Aye, she is, and she labor is a duty, and has, by public acknowledge- editors speaking of this move as a "very serious

it may as well be told. For in looking at this Is this an uncommon case? Go to your best dos about "British designs." Are we not conuestion, in comparing free and slave States, it and most intelligent manufacturers—to such men scious of our own manliness? Are we not, as a admits. It admits that the manufactories of that hundreds of our mechanics, satisfied while lord, very much like a man who is afraid least Rhode Island are more valuable than the cotton they are single with their employment, and his social right may be questioned in the very and rice of South Carolina-" that the labor em- with what they get for it, seek other homes ploved in the one is more productive than the after they are married, because of this rank labor employed in the other two." But it must oppression of slavery upon them, and their admit-and if it does not, it will yet learn to do household. They are made to feel their con- and getting into awkward scrapes, and saying of so-that there is in free labor a power of pro- dition a reproach. That is the difficulty .duction which is not seen in the summing up of And now tell me if there is any excuse for creasing might, which no contrasts or compari- ever, to hold on to any institution which thus

men's wills are their own, all their moral and in- letters from John Quincy Adams to his son, tellectual powers bound again with activity; ef- "on the Bible and its teachings." We shall

The following verses were suggested by the death of NOBLE BUTLER, son of the late Rev William J. and Jane B. Patterson; who left this world Dec. 9th, 1847, at the age of four years and eleven months. This beautiful bright. eyed boy, who was loved by all who saw him. was as cheerful and happy as usual, the evening before his death. When his mother was about to retire to bed, he called her to him, and said. 'Mother, I shall never see another morning.' "Why?" asked his mother. "Because, I am going to die to night." "Oh, no!" said she "I hope not." "Yes, I am, Mother." "Are you going to God?" "Yes." "Are you willing to "Yes, Mother." He then called brother, and bade him farewell. When the next sun rose, he was basking in the beams of a

A child was laid on his lowly bed, As the shades of night grew dark, And down the dim deserted street Was heard the watch-dog's bark!

The ruddy fire-light glowed around, In wild fantastic play; Distorted shadows huge and strange Upon the dim walls lay! And merry voices blythe and clear.

Around the fire-side rang, While the mother sewing busily. A joyous ditty sang, Her thoughts were thoughts of happiness For day's dull cares were gone;

And foremost in her dreams of blass Was her little sleeping one. The dearest of them all, he seemed To creep into her heart, And mingle with her fondest thoughts-Of her own life a part!

Ah! fondly then she mused upon

Her bright-eyed, noble boy-While he from out his slumbers woke With radiant face of joy! A glorious dream had crossed his sleep; He saw an angel band, That with sweet strains of melody

Had clasped his tiny hands— And called him from the sunny earth To summer fields away, With them, amid the bright green meads. By laughing brooks, to play And softly he called his mother dear, With a low voice sad and sweet,

That a maiden's slumbers greet-He clasped his arms around her neck, His eyes were glad and bright-"Kiss me," he said, "a long sweet kiss, For, Mother, I'll die to-night!" "Oh, no, my little darling one. Why should you dream of death Your words fall softly on my ear

Like the half-heard strains of a lute at night

And on my cheek your breath!" But still he clasped her to his breast-While tears be-dimmed her sight-And whispered, "Mother, kiss me now, For I shall die to-night!" "But Mother, do not weep for me-I do not fear to die; I know the angels are waiting now

To welcome me on high! Farewell-but give me one more kiss-A long kiss, Mother dear! For it will be the only one You'll ever give me here!" He called them to his little bed; He called each well-loved name, And bade them all a sad farewell,

As one by one they came. To each he gave a long, long kiss, And bade them not to weep; Then gently, with a measured breath He sank to quiet sleep! No kindly slumbers rested o'er

His Mother's head that night. As hour by hour rolled weary on Ere came the morning light: She heard no sound while thus she watched Beside that lowly bed;

But morning came, and her dear boy-Her bright-eyed one-was DEAD!

The Massachusetts Quarterly Review. We have received the second number of this ork, the exponent of the views of WALDO EMERSON, THEODORE PARKER, and other gentlenen of similar sentiments. Whatever one may think of the peculiar doctrines of these gentlemen, he must be struck with the vigor and freshness of their articles. Whatever else they may be doing, it is evident that they are not sleeping. From an article on the "Education

of the People," we make a quotation:

"The Common Schools, therefore are the most important institutions of New England. If there had been none such for two hundred years past, the mass of men would have been unable to read, and write, and calculate; those attainments would be the monopoly of a few men of superior wealth or superior natural ability. As the natural consequence, Agriculture would have been in a poor state; Commerce in a poor state; Manufactures a hundred lustry in all its forms. In the South, manual abor is considered menial and degrading; it is would not be the signs of life, activity, thrift, of continual progress, visible all over the New majority work with their hands, counting it the England States. The crowds which in Boston now attend the lectures of the Lowell Institute. duty and a dignity. Thus, in Boston-the rich- and other means of instructive or refined amuse ment, would seek their entertainment in a Bull fight, or a Bear-baiting; perhaps in a Man-fight of Bruisers in a ring, or a Soldier-baiting on the servant, and only 1,069 who had more than one Common. Public lectures would be as rare in Boston, as in Montreal, Halifax, or even New Orleans and Naples. The government would not be a Democracy, getting more and more democratic, but a Despotism in the form of a Monarchy or Aristocracy; a government over it. So the high-minded but independent free all, but by a few, and against the interest of the many. The Few and the Strong would own the bodies of the Weak and the Many in New England, as well as in South Carolina and Morocco There would not be a hundred churches in Boston, filled by intelligent men of more than a hundred different ways of thinking on religious matters-each claiming freedom of conscience; but three or four magnificent and costly temples, in which the ignorant and squalid people, agape for miracles, ridden by their rulers, and worse ridden by their priests, met to adore some relic of a Saint-the pecket-handkerchief of the Mother of God, and the nail from the cross, or from the horse the Queen of Sheba did not ride; a hair from St. Joseph's beard, or perhaps the seamless coat of Christ! The city would swarm with monks dedicated to ignorance and filthi ness, and religiously fulfilling at least that part England, not black slaves alone, but white; reedom would be in few hands; Land in few hands; Education in few hands; Power in few hands; Comfort and Virtue in few hands. New England might then be the Heaven of the Rich

Let one example. for the present, answer this and the Noble, the Purgatory of the Wise and the Good, but the Hell of the Poor and the "If there had never been any public schools victim of Lust, of Intemperance, of every

Cuba-British Designs. We were made to say, last week, that the

matter," and coupling it with ominous inuencircle of which he claims to be a member. he felt that he was an equal, he would act like one. Not feeling so, he is forever hesitating,

It is time for us of these United States to feel that we are the equal of any nation, and to for get the paltry weakness which betrays doubt of the fact. We need not, certainly, disturb ourselves about Great Britain, or any other power, so long as we are in the right.

The line of Telegraph between New Orleans and Mobile has been completed, and is now in

doing foolish things.

Business was dull at Honolulu-market over stocked with goods-specie holders were seek ing investments. Two whalers in port.

From August 16, to September 30, fifty-four American whale ships entered Lahaina with 54,550 barrels of whale oil, and 1,135 barrels of sperm. The whale fleet at Kamschatka had

fared sadly. Rev. W. Richards, formerly of the American Missions, and for twenty years a citizen of Honolulu, died there, Nov. 7th. He was mourned over as a great public loss. Rev. C. Forbes wife and four children, Mrs. Dibble, and four children, had sailed for this country.

Proposals for building a theatre, to hold no Honolulu.

A theatrical company now playing there has very fair succes, says the News.

many cases of abandonment of native wives by foreigners have occurred, that a law has beed enacted obliging all who marry Hawaan oath never to abandon their wives; or to take the oath of allegiance and become Hawaian citi-

The Samoan Islands have been visited by an epidemic influenza. In a district of 2,500 inhabitants, sixty deaths have occurred, and in larger proportions in several other places. The Sydney Chronicle gives accounts from

New Zealand of murders and robberies. 700 natives had broken up the settlement of Mana-At Sidney, stock was being rapidly taken

for a Railroad to Gouldborn, a distance of 119 speculation in such lands. Temperance was progressing in New South

Ship Panama, direct from Canton to New York, brings eleven days' later news from the Celestial Empire.

On the 8th December, six British subjects were killed, and their bodies horribly mutilated. Sir John Davis demanded redress; the Chinese government had offered none; therefore, Canton was ernment had offered none; therefore, Canton was detention by an enemy; and that the committee to be blockaded. Before that is done, we shall be authorised to report by resolution or otherhear of the murderers being arrested and pun-

It seems that some forty-eight villages had combined to kill off the "barbarians," or forassigned, is, that they steal, cut trees, get drunk, abuse the women and children. And we dare say all this is true. For civilization makes itpower is with the European, and the Chinese

nurdering the British merchants, had been desame fate. All was tranquil. December 29, a British steamer had destroyed

several Chinese pirate vessels, and killed large numbers of their crews.

We have a week's later news from this illfated country, with full details of guerilla fights, Gen. Briscoe left Vera Cruz, February 19, edge of a chapparal-when some four hundred Seventy-five Americans joined their com-

rades-charged three times through the Mexican lines -lost Lieut. Henderson and four dragoons, 68 besides having many wounded. The teamsters fled. The Colonel was obliged to leave his killed adopted.

signed by Gen. Butler the next day.

the city on Sunday night, 15 or 20 Texans sal- cording to the federal ratio &c. lied out and killed 17 Mexicans and wounded

justice to humanity of all such horrid barbarity. American Star, referring to his withdrawal,

MAJOR GEN. SCOTT .- By reference to general orders it will be seen that Gen. Scott has turned over the command of the army to Major Gen. Butler. We promised to inform our readers of this when officially advised on the subject, and we now do so, though with regret. Although we were told in Puebla that the General had requested to be relieved when active operations ceased, we were not prepared to receive the news that either the Government or Gen. Scott's inclinations should take him from the army until a peace is made. He has accomplished so much against such great odds, that we regret to see have no hesitation in saying that such are the sentiments of the American army. It matters not how accomplished and gallant his successor may be, under the circumstances his place cannot be filled, and if we know Gen. Butler, we believe that he will echo that sentiment, for he is not so much weighed down by ambition as to applaud the recall, although the act places

Winfield Scott, this morning, takes leave officially of the army, of that gallant band with which he has carried his and their names upon the highest point of fame's column. Many ac with tears this morning, when they

Even in his short order, he pays the following deserved compliment to his successor—a brother officer, who was his companion in arms in 1812,

as he was here until to-day.
"In taking official leave of the troops he has so long had the honor personally to command relieved by a General of established merit

There are various reports about Gen. Santa Anna—he is out with another letter. He is a fallen chief, and will probably end his days far away from Mexico. away from Mexico.

expedition. Yet it is said there is a truce to be signed for two months.

Yucatan.

The New York Herald's Washington corres-Chief Executive. "He may deny what he

from the Administration. It is not the extension of the area of freedom, that Mr. Polk seeks. He wants no voluntary annexation of free States. The policy of this and every other proslavery Administrrtion is, and will be, just as much contiguous territory on our south-west, and just as fast as slavery may demand. "Democracy" may secure slavery, but slavery wil always swindle Democracy."

It will not be long before we have in officis form the details of these propositions.

Important Moves.

On March the 13th, several important sug gestions and moves were made in the House

designed to prevent "fist fights" or as Mr Rockwell has it, scuffles in the House. Laid over. Mr. SLINGERLAND .- A preamble and resolu less than 500 spectators have been issued at tion to prevent speculations in public lands, as

Whereas, under the present policy regulating the sales of the public lands, monopolies op pressive to the people arise, and speculation is greatly encouraged at the expense of actual settlers; and whereas, in a great majority of cases, those who design settling on the public domain ian women, to give a bond of \$1,000, and take are compelled to pay large prices to speculators for lands which they have obtained from the Government at a low rate; and whereas an im- The Mexican governments to afford every fa perative necessity has grown out of this state of things that measures be taken that the public domain shall be disposed of only in limited grasping and oppressive speculation at present

Resolved. That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to report a bill to this House to give actual settlers the benefit of limited quantities of the public lands for a compensation which shall not exceed fifty cents per water, and forced the inhabitants to retire to acre; said bill also providing that for all tracts of land above such specified quantities, the price shall be increased in such proportions so as to prevent all unwarrantable and unnecessary

On motion of Mr. Wm. T. LAWRENCE: Resolved, That the Committee of Foreign Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of requesting the President of the United States to open negotiations with the Powers of Christendom for the purpose of introducing into the code of national law (in conformity with the practice now recognized as obligatory in conquests on land) the principle that in wars between nations private vessels not armed for offence and not carrying munitions of war (although belonging to the citizens or subjects of a belligerent nation) shall be free from capture or

Resolved, That the President be neque communicate to this House, if not inconsistent eigners if they came among them. The cause with the public interest, copies of instructions issued from the State Department to William Hogan, employed by this Government in the Island of Hayti, in the year 1844 and 1845 also, copies of any correspondence between self known to barbarians everywhere, in its the Department of State and said Hogan duworst form and through its coarsest vices. Yet ring and subsequent to the time of the said

Laid over under the rule, Mr. Tuck offered the following proamble and

Whereas the laws of the United States now permit the collection of debts by the extent of executions upon persons held as slaves, and sales canitated-and all the guilty were to share the have been made of slaves by virtue of such laws; Therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judicisale of persons held as slaves, on any precept in favor of the United States. Laid over under the rule.

Mr. King, of Georgia, offered the following of the Port of San Diego.

Speaker of the House to cause, as soon as prac ticable, the desks to be removed from this hall, the Clerk's table, for the accommodation of such either bank of the Gila for the benefit of bo members as may desire to address the House nations if found practicable. M. K. moved the previous question.

Mr. Donnell moved to lay the resolution o the table; which motion was decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays-yeas, 96-nay

We wish Mr. King's resolution had been and wounded on the field, and proceed to Cor- The House, as it is, has no dignity, nor can

burned, and the mules taken by the Mexicans. write, or do as they please with snug seats and quire those of the United States. But they shall A train of 160 wagons, under an escort of 250 comfortable desks before them. Make there men, had arrived at Vera Cruz from the city of listen to the speaker, and members will take care Mexico. A report was brought in, that Santa that only good speeches are made. Many a Anna, with 2,000 soldiers, had attacked 400 wordy man will talk for hours, at his desk, who States. Americans, killing twelve, &c. It was not be- would never mount a tribune, and hold forth to empty seats, or their frowning or dissatisfied The dates from the city are to the 26th Feb- occupants. Abolish the one hour rule, adopt ruary, and it was said an armistice for two such a resolution as that offered by Mr. King, and the House would dispatch more business, have shorter and better speeches, and possess Gen. Cushing left the city on the 15th for dignity which it has not, and cannot now have

was then to adjourn to the city of Mexico for Mr. Johnson .- Resolutions affirming the prin ciple of rotation in office, and that federal offices A Texan Ranger was killed in the suburbs of ought to be distributed in different sections ac-

Laid on the table. Ayes 87, Nays 38 What horrible butchery! We trust no such age of members to \$5 for the first 400 miles; to wholesale murder will be tolerated where Ameri- \$2 for every twenty-five miles in distance be-

behavior to a term of years. Notices of leave to introduce bills were given. Among them we notice he following:

"By Mr. CUMNINS .- Of a bill declaratory the rights of naturalized citizens of the United States, and to secure and protect them in the peaceful exercise and enjoyment of their rights against the acts and influence of foreign Gov-

"By Mr. Wick.—Of a bill to prohibit the im-portation of slaves into the district of Columbia, with certain exceptions.
"By Mr. Crowgell..-Of a bill to repeal much of the act approved February 27, 1801, and all other acts and parts of acts concerning the District of Columbia as in any way interferes with the institution of slavery or the slave trade

seers of the Poor, the condition of destitute chil-dren in our city has been a subject of earnest discussion. The members of the board have fels themselves called upon to take some measures towards ameliorating that condition. It is not in their power to do much, but one plan has suggested itself to their minds which may prove instrumental of good. From personal observation the members have learned that always a comparatively large number of children in the city are in want of employment of some kind. It is also known that many of our citizens, as well as farmers and mechanics in the country, frequently have occasion to employ young persons at their respective occupations; and in-stances have been presented in which persons in an arduous campaign—a small part of whose glory has been from his continuous campaign as small part of whose worthy members of the families in which they glory has been, from his position, reflected on the senior officer—Major General Scott is happy saved from suffering in youth, but have become

It has occurred to the board that if the names place accessible to the citizens, and to farmers

as possible, the number of young persons needing employment and homes, and to enter the names and places of residence of such in a book, which will be kept at the county clerk's office.

To citizens and persons from abroad, the members of the board will cheerfully give such information as they may have upon the subject.

The following are the members to whom the matter was especially entrusted by the board:

Mexico agrees to furnish all documents in he on which may be necessary to the adjueation of these claims.

cle, and except so far as the said treaty may be

Agr. 18. Supplies for the troops of the Uni-ted States in Mexico, arriving after the restoration of the custom houses, shall be exempt from

ART. 19. Exempts from confiscation chandize imported into Mexico, through port in the occupation of the United States, prohibited by the Mexican tariff, if imported be-fore the restoration of the custom houses, or within sixty days after, according to certain

ART. 20. Extends to sixty days after the signature of the treaty, the present tariff, in case the restoration of the custom houses should take ace sooner than that.

Agr. 21. Provides, that if differences arise between the parties hereafter, they shall endeavor in the most sincere and earnest manner," to settle them peacefully, and the party considering itself aggrieved, shall not resort to

settle the matter by arbitration, &c. ART. 22. Provides certain rules to be ob if war (which God forbid) should ever again mander of the National Guards. The placard take place. 1. Merchants of either country molested by the invading army, and all goods ta-ken are to paid for. 3. Prisoners of war are to ken are to paid for. 3. Prisoners of war are to kindly treated, allowed to depart on their parole of honor, and fed with the same rations as if they belonged to the army which takes them captive. If parole is broken the laws of war are to take effect. The rations furnished to are to take effect. The rations furnished to are to take effect. prisoners are to be paid for by the other party as a separate account when peace is restored.

The people have possession of all the railroad stations and barriers of the city. The rails of

This selemn covenant cannot be suspended by a state of war.

ART. 23. Provides that this treaty shall be rateral Congress of Mexico-and the ratifications exchanged at Washington city, within four months from the date of said treaty.

This document is signed by Mr. Taist, on the part of the United States, and by Luis G. Cur-VAS, BERNARDO CONTO, and MIG. ATRISTAIN

SECRET ARTICLE-Provides that if Mexico is unable to ratify this treaty within the four months prescribed, she shall have four addition-

former period.

der-in-Chief and the Mexican government, the YEAS-Messrs. Ashley, Atherton, Bagby, treops may be placed in healthy situations at a distance from the ports not exceeding thirty eron, Cass, Clarke, Crittenden, John Davis, Jefferson Davis, Dayton, Dickinson, Dix, Downes, Po Prisoners of war on both sides are to be restored, and if Mexicans are held captive by any savage tribe within the limits of the United States the latter is to exact their release. Rusk, Sevier, Sturgeon, Turner, Underwood, and Yulee-37.

middle of the deepest channel of the Rio Grande Nays-Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Badger, to the southern boundary of New Mexico at Baldwin, Benton, Berrien, Breece, Corwin, Paso. Thence west to the extremity of that Douglass, Greene, Lewis, Spruance, Upham,

burned the tows. The Ten Regiment Bill.

The following is the vote on the passage of this Yeas — Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, America, nia, the line is to run straight from the middle of the mouth of the Rio Gila, to a point one marine league south of the southernmest point of the Port of San Diego.

"Commissioners shall commence running and "Commissioners" shall commence running and "Commi

The Democrats have carried this State-Gov

The U. S. schooner On-ka-hy-e, Lt. Com-Grande and the Gila free to both countries, and manding BERRYMAN, 40 days from Rio de Janeiro, arrived in Hampton Roads on Thursday, and came up to the naval anchorage on free to reside where they are or to remove with

any property they may possess, and they shall not be subjected to any contribution, tax or once to Washington with despatches to the Government, from our Minister at Brazil. Those who prefer to remain, may either retain the title and rights of Mexican citizens, or ac-

The number of hogs killed in Cincinnati duelect within a year, which character they will ing the season just closed was 412,161. The number brought into that city from the country, dressed, was 74,880-making the total number slaughtered in Cincinnati and its vicinity, 487,-

> The Lynchburgh and Tennessee Railroad Bill was defeated in the Virginia House of Dele-

The bill authorizing the Banks of Virginia to issue small notes to a limited amount, was indefinitely postponed in the Senate.

destroyed by fire last week in Boston, and the elegant granite block with it. Loss \$300,000.

The number of tobacco pipes used in Lon don last year was 364,000 gross, or 52,416,000

Forty-seven horses were burned in N. York

city last week.

The Royal mail steamer Cambria, was telegraphed off the harbor this morning at 6 A. M. and shortly after arrived at her moorings. Sh ailed from England on the 26th ult., and brings the following highly important and interesting news.

The intelligence from France is of a startling character. That country is again distracted by a

to the 27th ult. Affairs there were more calm. The ministers were endeavoring to restore confidence, although they were still fearing harm, and the precursor of further outbreaks. The locality of Louis Phillippe is uncertain. The destination of the Duc de Nemours is said to be England. The Provinces are as much excited as the

people at the Capitol. The cause of the revolu-tion is said to be ascribed to Guizot's prohibition of the great reform banquets.

At London consols had alien from 89 to 83.

Louis Phillippe has abdicated the throne in favor of Count de Paris, with the Duke of Ne-

Paris went to the Chamber of Deputies at half of Deputies,) and the people who had penetrated into the Chamber. The Chamber of Deputies, in consequence of the abdication of the King, has declared its sit-

Inited States Senate, and the last adopted with ings permanent. and pay the claims of our citizens settled against Mexico by the conventions of 1839, and

> ace overpowered the majority.
>
> The King, at 1 o'clock, left the Palace of the Tuilleries, escorted by a party of the cavalry of the National Guards and several regiments of regular cavalry. The carriage of his majesty

went by the quays to the barier of Passy.

The troops were all drummed to-day, at noon, but not a soldier is to be seen. The troops of the Seine have fraternized with the National Guards. and the National Guards with the people. All intercourse with the two cities of the river is cut off; but I hear, writes a spectator, distant firing

A Republic on the model of the United States

A procession of persons in blouzes, and well armed, has just passed through the streets, carrying the throne of the throne-room of the Palace of the Tuilleries on their shoulders in triumph, of the Tuilleries on their shoulders in triumph, singing in the most stirring manner, the celebra-During the outbreak there has been a frightful

loss of life. In many instances, the troops have refused to act against the people. The number of killed is said to be upwards of 500, principally in the vicinity of the Palais Royal, and etween that and the Tuilleries.

An attempt was made on the residence of the nancial minister, at eleven o'clock, which

out Paris. The city is entirely in the hands of the National Guards and the people.

The Count Mole was first proposed as their leader, and rejected by the people. M. Thiers and Barrot were next named, and a proclamation was then issued appointing them to the head eprisals or hostilities, until it has maturely of affairs, which proclamation was posted posidered whether it would not be better to throughout the city, and which was torn down wherever found by the public. Gen. Lamoricierre has been appointed

was written by M. Thiers and Barrot. It is said residing in the other, are to be allowed time to that General Lamoricierre had been killed, or at collect their debts, settle up their affairs, and all events wounded. The palace of the Palais leave the country with their property. 2. All Royal has been taken possession of by the people, persons about their own business are not to be An attack was made at 10 o'clock on

illeries, which now is in the hands of the Nation-

the road have been removed, to prevent the arrival of troops from the country. The passengers from Boulogne to Paris were obliged to return from Neuf Chatel to Boulogne, as the railway ART. 23. Provides that this treaty shall be ified by the respective parties—the President had been stripped. All communication has been and Senate of the United States, and the Gencut off with the city of Paris. The mail and assengers to the city are forced to return to

> Commercial Intelligence BREADSTUFFS.—There has been no improvement the market for Breadstuffs and the business e has been exceedingly moderate, and the man ket for Com has been much depressed.
>
> Corron Market.—A reaction had been produced, and a decline of fully a quarter had been sustained

CONGRESS.

since the 11th ult.

TURSDAY March 14.

SENATE. In the Senate, the House bill for the purpose fraising \$16,000,000 lean for the purpose of with Mr. Sevier, was confirmed. supplying the deficiences of the revenue, was re-

On motion of Mr. Mangum, the Senate went into Executive session on a message from the President, covering the nomination of Mr. Sevier as Commissioner to Mexico. The Senate, in Executive session, then con-

irmed the nomination of Mr. Sevier as Commis-The doors were again opened and the Senate proceeded with the regular business. Mr. Atherton moved to take up the bill previ

ously offered by him to supply the deficiencies in Mr. Cass moved to lay the bill on the table in der to take up the Ten Regiment Bill. Mr. Webster said the question pending before

the Senate, when in executive session, ought to be decided before proceeding to discuss the Army On motion of Mr. Berrien the Senate went into

In the House, the Chairman of the Committee on Claims reported sundry bills, which were read twice. The Speaker laid before the House a commu nication from the Secretary of the Treasury

ecutive session and then adjourned.

partment, by the Superintendent of the coast survey, showing the progress of that work during he year, ending November last.

On motion, the House proceeded to the conideration of the bill to establish collecting disricts in the State of Louisiana; passed. The House then took up the message of the resident, refusing to give the information pre-

iously asked for by resolution, relative to the reurn of Santa Anna to Mexico. Mr. Tompkins addressed the House in a spee of great severity against the Executive.

Mr. Daunton followed in reply, when, on motion of Mr. Root, who next obtained the floor, the

WEDNESDAY, March 15,

SENATE. The Vice President laid before the Senate a ommunication from Mr. Sevier, resigning his eat in the Senate.

Mr. Benton presented the resolutions of a meeting at St. Louis, in favor of peace being made with Mexico. Mr. Cameron also offered sundry resolutions

from the State of Pennsylvania, in faver of a railroad to the Pacific. Agreeably to notice, Mr. Benton asked and btained leave to introduce a joint resolution for the purpose of promoting the purchase of American hemp for the use of the Navy, which

vas read a first and second times and referred to the committee on Naval Affairs. Mr. Wescott, from the Judiciary committee, ntroduced a bill for the relief of Leslie Combs. The amendments of the House to the bill for he relief of the heirs of Paul Jones were conon motion, the Senate laid aside the morning

of the negative, by yeas 17, nays 28. The question then recurred on the passage of Mr. Calhoun urged the postponement of the

Mr. Mangum moved the postponement of the oill for a fortnight. The yeas and nays were called, and stood yeas

7, navs 28, The further discussion of the bill was continu-ed by Messrs. Baldwin, Allen, Foote and Cal-

ou rned. In the House, Mr. Green, of Mo., presented

petition from sundry persons praying for new and districts to be organized. On motion, the petition was referred to a Se-

sion of Jepthro Wood's plough patent, was re-Many unimportant bills were read and re-Tee message of the President refusing mation relative to the mission of Mr. Sh dell t Mexico was taken up and discussed at length, without any final action, till the hour of adjourn-

The bill from the Senate relating to an exten-

nent, when the House adjourned. THURSDAY, March 16,

At the usual hour the Vice President called nate to order. dry citizens of New York, praying for the estab-lishment of a line of mail steamers from New York to Havre via Vera Cruz, which was referred to the

SENATE.

to Havre via Vera Cruz, which was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Postroads.

Mr. Mills submitted a resolution, asking the President to inform the Senate in relation to the correspondence between Mr. Bancroft and the British Government, relative to the postal arrangements that had been entered npou.

Mr. Cass, from the Committee on Military Afficience and a hill for the issuing of medals and past 1 o'clock, accompanied by the Duc de Ne- Mr. Cass, from the Committee on Military Alertificates to the officers and so

Mr. Atherton moved to take up the bill relating to making additional appropriations to supply the deficiencies in the revenue, which was agreed to. Sundry slight amendments were adopted. The question being on the adoption of the amendment offered by Mr. Beaton to fill the mission to Rome, which he advocated at some length.

Mr. Badger opposed the amendment as unnecessary Mr. Crittenden deemed that the subject would be regarded as distespectful to other powers to send a Minister to that place.

without definite action thereon, the ques-tion was laid aside informally, and the Ten Regi-ment Bill was taken up and discussed.

Mr. Calhoun made an able speech, and earnest Mr. Calhoun made to the President, authorizing

Mr. Calhoun made an able speech, and earnestly apposed the act of the President, authorizing the levying of taxes in Mexico. He declared that he should enter his solemn protest against the measure, and contended that the President had acted contrary to law and the Constitution.

Mr. Johnson, of Georgia, followed in defence of the administration.

Mr. Berrien has the floor on this question for to morrow, with the understanding that the vote

In the House the business was rather unimpor the participants were Measrs. Crozier, Cobb, McClelland, Thompson of Ky., and McKay. The sparring on this occasion was sparkling and entertaining. Hits were given and taken in fine style.

A motion to lay the subject on the table was decided by yeas 93, nays 78, when on motion the House adjourned. FRIDAY, March 17. SENATE.

At the usual hour, the Vice President called Senate to order. Mr. Badger gave notice that on to-morrow rould ask leave to introduce a bill relating to an extension of the franking privilege to Mr Clay. Mr. Clarke introduced a resolution calling the President for information relative to the de spatches forwarded to the consul at Monterey, in California, during November, 1845, by Capt. Gilespie, which were destroyed before entering

ity of Vera Cruz. Mr. Hannegan offered an amendment to the esolution, which was adopted, leaving it discretionary with the President to reply thereto.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Niles moved to take up the resolution hich he had previously effered, calling upon the President for information relative to the corresolution adopted.

On motion of Mr. Atherton, the Ten Regiment Bill was taken up.

Mr. Berrien ably and eloquently opposed the passage of the bill, and denounced the object of its passage as intended to operate upon the fears of the Mexicans, and to force a cession of terri-

tory from them. Mr. Foote called the gentleman to order, for alluding to the subject which had been under discussion in the Senate while engaged in exec-Mr. Bernen replied that he only alluded to the

essage of the President of the United States. and would affirm what he had previously said. The chair being called upon to decide if the gentleman was in order, decided that he was. Mr. Berrien then proceeded with his argument. HOUSE.

In the House the Speaker announced as the first business in order, the resolution previously offered, to print 100,000 copies of the report of the Commissioner of Patents. A very lengthy de-

bate sprang up. SATUEDAY, March 18, SENATE.

At the usual hour the Senate was called to order and after some unimportant business, the Sen ate, on motion of Mr. Ashley, went into executive

When the doors were opened, Mr. Dickenson an nounced the death of Mr. Holley, member of the House from N. V., and having passed the usual resolutions, the Senate adjourned without further HOUSE

In the House, Mr. Hunt announced the death of

Mr. Holley, member from New York. The custumary resolutions were passed, and the House ad-ourned without further business. MONDAY, March 20. SENATE.

At the usual hour, the Vice President calle he Senate to order
Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Gurley.
Agreeably to notice, Mr. Badger introduced bill which was read a first and second time by the factory 22 cts. consent, and referred. It related to the exten-

sion of the franking privilege.

On motion the bill providing for deficiencies in Mr. Hannegan was appointed Chairman of the revenue was taken up.

The amendment offered by Mr. Benton, after The bill then after slight amendment was passed.

> HOUSE. In the House, Mr. Sawyer-moved to take up the 64 cents.

bringing home their bodies.

At the close of his speech a message was announced from the President, communicating to the House the correspondence of Mr. Trist and Gen. Scott with the government.

On motion the usual number of copies were or lered to be printed. On motion of Mr. Vinton the Indian appropria-

as basely false.

Great confusion prevailed in the House for some time. Order was finally restored and the discussion resumed. The bill was finally ordered to engrossed for a third reading this day week.

Tuesday, March 21. SENATE.

At the usual hour, the Vice President called the Sundry petitions and memorials were presented On motion, it was ordered than 1500 copies the correspondence with this Government a On motion of Mr. Yulee, it was ordered that t Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to en-

Mr. Atherton moved to take up the bill to ply the deficiences in the revenue, which wa Mr. Badger offered to amend by striking out the ission to Rome. Several Senators participated in the incidental

iscussion which sprang up.
A substitute was offered to the effect of shing a resident minister at that place. The question was taken by year and nays and decided in the negative by year 19; nays 23.—

In the House, Mr. Clingman rose to a privilege question, and moved to reconsider the vote ta-ken yesterday, ordering the printing of the corres-pondence of Gen. Scott and Mr. Trist with the administration. He remarked that the corres-pondence had been garbled, and he was opposed to its publication in its present form; he wished to lay the whole or none before the people. He

Mr. Haskell replied, commenting with severity upon the conduct of the Administration, in regard Mr. McLean replied to Mr. Haskell's remarks, lefending the Administration, and assailed the

Whigs.

Mr. Haskeil again spoke. He spoaks too often, and therefore falls to command that attention which is paid to those who speak but seldom.

Mr. Clingman rejoined in a few brief remarks, when Mr. Inge obtained the floor, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 22, SENATE. At the usual hour the Senate was called

ed by different members, relating to various subjects, and referred.

Mr. Yulee, from the committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to establish a retired list.

Also, a bill providing for the purchase of American hemp for the use of the Navy.

Volunteer bill, so, soon as the loan bill was dis-The President has signed the bill for the relief of the heirs of Paul Jones. Mr. Atherton moved to take up the bill provi-

ding for an additional loan, which was agreed

to. An amendment was offered, requiring that the bills should be opened publicly by the Clerk of the House, which was adopted.

Mr. Atherton advised speedy action on the loan bill, as it was intended to advertise for bids.

Mr. Webster has the floor for to-morrow, on this question.

I will sell work as low, and do it as well as any one in the loane from the country respectfully solicited. Engraving done in the nearest style at from two to four cents per letter, drawings and estimates of work furnishment carefully packed and waranted to go safe.

March, 18, 1848.—3m.

to introduce a resolution, expressive of the thy of the United States for France.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER, ?

REMARKS-The market has continued, throughout e week past, in about the same con vailed for several weeks previous. We hear of but little trade, with the exceptions of Coffee and Tobacco, which have improved, the first slightly, and the latter very materially. In fact this is fast becoming the great Western mart for the sale and inspection of Tobacco. The quality of the new crop is greatly improved in comparison with the old, and the cultivation of it is much more strictly a tended to this season than it has been heretofore. And eived, although but very little of a strictly prime quality has as yet been offered. The Produce, Grain, Cotton, and Provision frade remain dull at quotations, with but little doing in either branch, although in Provisions a bet-

ter feeling is manifest than has heretofore prevailed. The foreign news by the Cambria may have a tendency to unsettle the markets for the present, as some articles will meet with a limited demand, while for others there s likely to be an increased inquiry, for we learn thatthe continent of Europe is on the verge of a general war. Several of the most important portions of it are already embroiled, and unless amicable adjustments are speedily made, war must inevitably ensue, and trade and commerce will in consequence be sensibly affected. Cotton. our great staple, it is more than probable, will be but respondence between Mr. Bancroft and the Bri- would be an increased demand. The French contract tish government, which was agreed to, and the for Kentucky Tebacco will probably be void, and the demand for the present uncertain and restricted The money market continues unchanged and is in

> imparitive easy condition, with but little variation in the sales of discount and exchange. We have had no treezing weather this week, and we understand that the late rosts have not materially injured the fruit trees. During the latter por tion of the week we have had considerable heavy rain, which extended itself pretty generally along the course of the river to its source, and caused it to again commence rising, and there, is now upwards of 64 feet water on the Falls. The rates of freights continue favora BAGGING AND ROPE .- There is but very little end

> ry for these articles, and the market remains dull at quota tions. We quote sales in light lots at 12a13c for bagging, and 54a64c for rope, according to terms, quality, &c. The receipts this week have amounted to 513 pieces and 710 coils. The shipments are 354 pieces and 626 coils. The amount of stock of each on hand is 16 397 pieces, and 5.281 coils.

> BEANS .- Sales of several lots by the barrel, from tores, at \$2 80a3 00; sales from the country at 75 cents per bushel. BROOMS.-Best Shaker are worth \$2, and common

> \$1 10 to \$1 20 per dozen. BARLEY .- Is bought at 45450c. BEESWAX .- We quote at 19a20c from the country. COTTON AND COTTON VARNS .- The market rather quiet for Cotton, and holders are more wiling to sell than they were last week. We hear of light sales. amounting to 80 bales, in lots at 6a6le, which are the pre-

> are held a little higher, and very inferior lots sell much ower. The stock on hand is quite ample. The receipts of Cotton Yarns have been fair this week Sales of Cotton Yarns in lots at 61, 71, and 81 cents per dozen, for the different numbers. Sales to the city trade, and in large lots, are at 5 per cent off. CORDAGE .- Prices stationary, and sales made every

day at 11c for tar and oiled Cordage. Manilla Cordage

we quote at 16a1Sc.

quote as before, say 12a13c.

vailing quotations for all fair qualities, some finer qualities

COAL .- The supply of Pittsburgh at the Creek is quite fair. Best Pittsburgh is retailing at the river, at 12a124 cents per bushel-delivered. Pomeroy Coal we quote at retail, at 10a11c per bushel. CANDLES .- Best Sperm is scarce at 35a38 cts, as per quantity. Mould Candles 9a10 cts. Star Candles from

CATTLE .- Sales of Beeves at from 34 to 44 per cwt. Sheep \$1 50 to \$3, according to quality. Lambs \$1 254 the Committee on Foreign Relations vice Mr. considerable discussion was rejected by yeas 13, \$1 50; Calves for veal \$2 to \$4. Cows and Calves \$15 CHEESE.-The stock of good Cheese is considered small. We quote light sales from stores, of W. R. at 7a

COTTON BATTING .- There is no change, and w

74 cts; retail sales at 74aSc; inferior lots are selling at 4a bill previously introduced by him, providing for the bringing home those who had died in Mexico durin; the war.

DRY GOODS.—Considerable sales of seasonable Goods are made, at very favorable terms. The stocks are quite ample and varied. We quote Cabot A, and other prime Mr. Haskell spoke against the bill and denounced the proposition as being characterised with humbuggery. He thought it far better to pension-the widows of the dead it an to expend money in

Merrimack, 114a12; Fancy do 7 to 15; Red Flameis 33; Jeans 20 to 35c.; Plaid Linseys 18 to 25c. FRUITS.—We quote Dried Peaches at \$1 25a\$1 50; sales of Apples at \$1 50a3 00 per bbt. Pealed Peaches \$2 50a\$ 00 per busnel; M K Raisins \$2 40a2 50 per box. Malaga Grapes \$3 50 per keg; Currants 14c.; Prunes 25c; Almonds 16; Figs 16c per lb; Sicily Oranges and Lemons \$3 50a\$1 00 per box. Sales of new Dried Apples at 60c per bushel. FEATHERS.-Sales brisk from the country at 26c. ales from stores at 25a29c.
FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The market is but lightly sup-

plied with these articles, and in consequence prices are maintained despite of the universal duliness elsewhere.— We quote Flour at \$1 50a4 (0) in lots from store and the We quote Flour at \$4 500 at 100 in lots from store and the mills, retail sales at \$4 75, delivered. Buckwheat Flour we quote at 250, per ib. We quote sales of Wheat to the mills at 75000c. per bushel. Sales of Corn from waggons at 25030c.: retail sales at 35c. Oats we quote as scarce at 25050c. per bushel.

GROCERIES.—The market for Groceries continues

GROCERIES.—The market for Groceries continues to be very well supplied, and prices are about the same as they were at the close of last week. We hear of salts of 575 bags of Rio Coffee at 7\$a7\$c, for ordinary to fair qualities; retail sales at 7\$a8c. The sales of N. O. Sugar, have been quite light at \$\frac{1}{4}\text{a5c}\$, according to quality; retail sales in barrels at \$\frac{1}{4}\text{a5c}\$, according to quality; retail sales in barrels at \$\frac{1}{4}\text{a5c}\$. Sales of Plantation Molasses at \$\frac{2}{2}\text{a5c}\$ for in lots. Sugarhouse Molasses we quote at \$\frac{1}{2}\text{a4c}\$. Java Coffee is held at \$\text{11a1c}\$. St. Domingo and Havana at 7a \$\frac{1}{2}\text{c}\$. Havana Sugar in boxes, we quote at \$\text{a6c}\$; closef Sugar in bois at \$\text{312c}\$ for the different qualities. Rice by the hierce we quote at \$\frac{1}{2}\text{a6c}\$, in kegs at \$\frac{1}{2}\text{c}\$.

GLASS.—Sales of 8 by 10, country manufacture in lots; and retail at \$\text{3a4}\$. Pittsburgh manufacture, \$\text{3a4}\$ \$\text{5d}\$ sales of 10 by 12 at \$\text{3a5c}\$; larger sizes ranging from 10 by 14 to 12 by 18 from \$\text{3}\$ to \$\text{6}\$ in lots; sales to the country are made at a small advance on our quotations.

GINSENG.—Dull at \$\text{25c}\$.

GINSENG.—Dull at 25c.

HAV—Sales of baled Timothy from the river at \$10.75.

\$11.00 per ton. Retail sales from stores at 65c. per 100.

bs. Sales of loose Hay from the country in waggons at obc per 100 lbs.

HOPS-Western are worth lie per ib; Eastern, baled, orth 12]c per lb HEMP—There is a fair inquiry for the supply of the

various factories, but the receipts are quite light. We quote a sale of 5 tons dew-rotted, last year's crop, at \$4 50 per cwt. Sales of new, which is generally dark, in loose lots at \$45.54 25 per cwt. A bright lot, suitable for Eastern markets, sells at \$4 50 per cwt. The receipts are light. The rates from stores \$53.5 50 per cwt. for baled dew-rotted, of the old crop.

1RON—We have no change to notice. We quote bar \$25.55 Charcoal Bloom worth 4c. Tennessee cold at 3iaic. Charcoal Bloom worth 4c. Tennessee cold blast, \$20a\$25; hot blast, \$28a30 per ton. INDIGO—For the best Carraccas Indigo, 95a1 00 per

lb. by the ceroon is obtained.

LEATHER—Skirting 22a23c; Sole Leather \$15a\$20;
Upper do \$24a\$30 per doz.; Calf Skins \$20 to \$30 per
doz.; Bridle Kipa \$21 to 30; and Harness \$30a22.

LEAD—Pigs is worth 44c, by the ton, and Bar 44c.—
Light sales of Kentucky Lead in pigs at 4c.

MADDER—Prime Dutch Madder is worth 14c in the MALT-75c. per bushel is paid for this article.
MUSTARD SEED—All that is brought into market of the country best quality, is purchased at \$2.50 at the fact

MACKEREL—We quote No. 1 in bbls. at \$12; half bbls. 7; No 2 in bbls. \$9 50, half bbls. \$5 25; No. 3 South 5 bbls. at \$6 75a\$7.

OHLS.—We quote best winter-strained Lard Oil at 60c; Linseed do. 55 to 60c. per gallon; Tanners' do. from \$17 to \$27 per bbl: Castor Oil at \$1 25 per gallon. ONIONS— are worth \$1 10 per bbl. at the river, and ONIONS— are worth \$1 10 per bbl. at the river, and \$1 50 from store.

POWDER.—We quote for different qualities, as follows: Du Pont's kifle at \$5 50a56; Kentucdy Rifle 5 25 a5 50; Hagley Mills 4 50a5; Western Rifle \$2 75a4 .0; Blasting at \$3 50a3 75.

PLANTER PARIT— Is worth \$1 50 to 5 60.

POTATOES—We quote at \$1 0ta\$1 20 per bbl. from store, and at 25a30c. per bushel from wagons.

PROVISIONS.—There is but little doing in the Provision market, but there appears to be a better feeling manifested for packed meals. We hear of sales of Mess and Prime Pork at \$8, and \$6a6 .0, the latter prices for Prime packed without heads. Sales of good Bacon from wagons at 34c. for hog-round. Retail sales from stores at 4154c. for Hams; and 34a3fc. for Shoulders. The receipts are fair. Sales of Lard from the country at 54a5c. Sales of Lard from pork-house is held at 6c.

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER.

C. H. BARKLEY, Lexington, Kentucky.

J. B. Russell, Gazette Office, Cincinnati, O.
WHITE & POTTER, 15 State street, Boston.
ELIAS SHITH, 142 Nassau street, New York.
JOHN. SCHOLEFIELD, S. E. cor. Arch & 6th sta CAIN STREET NEAR NINTH, LOUISVILLE, EY.,

DEALER IN ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE WORK. ONUMENTS, Tomb Stones, Furniture, Chimne pieces, &c., &c. Also, Common lime, blue and Plaster of Paris—wholesale and retail.

ISAAC PUGH & CO., No. 118, Cheenut Street-PHILADELPHIA.

he city, of the newest designs of
American & French Paper Hangings. Borders, Fresco & Column Papers, Window Papers, Fire Board Prints, &c. All of which will be sold on the most remonable to Wholesale and Retail. Country merchants are party invited to call. IRA BURDSALL

No. 531, Main St. opposite Bank of K
LOUISVILLE:

HAS always for sale, Wholesale and Betail, a fall coortment of the patterns of Paper Hangings. Manufactured by
sept 18, 1867—ly

Since writing the above, the Water Witch in seventy-seven days, from China, brings word that four of the Chinese who were engaged in

can power rules! Let an example be made in youd that. Gen. Scott has taken leave of the army. The

m part with his companions in arms, and-we

him in command of the proudest army in the

and distinction in the service of his country.' monity.

pondent denies that the subject of the annexation of Yucatan has been brought before the pleases," says the well informed correspondent

dragoons. At 4, P. M., some forty or fifty guer- the seats to remain as they are until some better illas were discovered-some twenty-five of our arrangements can be made; that he shall also troops charged upon them—they retreated to the cause a suitable tribune to be erected in front of for the construction of a canal or railway along ernor, Legislature, and all. Mexicans rushed upon them, and a deadly fight from that place.

Puebla, to organize the Court of Inquiry, and We hope the measure will be pressed.

which are worth pondering upon. Mr. Sylvester .- A preamble and resolution

existing: Therefore.

Mr. PALFREY offered the following resolu

dova. A greater part of his wagons had been have while members are permitted to lounge,

they shall be protected in civil rights according to Mexican laws. As to political rights they

Mr. LAHM .- A resolution to reduce the mile- ry kind.

Mr. Thompson, of Mass .- A resolution changing the tenure of the Supreme Judges from good

For the Examiner. At several meetings of the Board of Over-

The board has accordingly appointed one of its members from each ward to acceptain, as far

measure, has declared that the people of Yucatan desire to be annexed, and adds:

"And this is not all. Commissioners not long since were here from Tamaulipas and New Leon, with overtures for voluntary annexation to this repu lic, but they received no encouragement."

The following are the members to whom the matter was especially entrusted by the board: First ward, John Freifogle; Second ward, Jacob Keller; Sixth ward, Wm. H. Forwood; Pourth ward, John H. Heywood; Fifth ward, Jacob Keller; Sixth ward, Joel B. Raunsdell; Seventh ward, Rouben Dawson; Eighth ward, ple Gad Chapin.

JOHN H. HEYWOOD

Of Peace, Friendship, Limits, and Settlement, between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic. Concluded at Guadalupe Hidalgo, on the second day of February, and

ART. 18. Supplies for the troops of the Uni-

Ratified, with the Amendments, by the American Senate, March 10, 1848. As this is a long document uncommenly lum-

ered with diplomatic verbiage, we shall serve ur readers and give them a far better understanding of it by making a faithful condensation, which we proceed to do. The document commences in the name

Almighty God, and sets forth the motives of the parties and the names and the powers of the ne-

ART. 1. Declares that there shall be firm and universal peace between the parties, withoutex-Ception of persons or places.

ART. 2. Provides for an immediate cossation of hostilities after the signing, and the restora-

tion of civil functions, as far as is consistent with military occupation. ART. 3. Immediately after the ratification by oth Governments, the blockade of Mexican ports shall cease, and the troops of the United States in the interior of Mexico shall be removed as speedily as practicable "to points that shall be selected by common agreement, at a distance from the seaports not exceeding thirty leagues." cility for the speedy removal of the troops, and to promote a good understanding between them and the inhabitants. The United States officers quantities to actual settlers, so as to exclude the in charge of Mexican Custom Houses are immediately to deliver them up to persons authorized by the Mexican government, together with all bonds for duties not yet due. And all the du-

ties collected after the ratification are to be delivered up, less the cost of collection, within three months. The Mexican capital shall be evacuated in on nenth from the reception by the commanding

officer of the order to that effect, or sooner ART. 4. Immediately after exchange of ratifications, all castles, forts, territories, places and possessions that have been taken by the United States within the limits of Mexico as to be established by this treaty, with all the artillery and public property that was in them at the time of their capture, and not removed before the sign ing of this treaty, are to be restored to Mexico The city of Mexico within the inner line of en- Mexican Commissioners. trenchments is included with the castles, &c.,

as to the restoration of artillery and public proppleted in three months, or sooner, if possible.

If, however, this cannot be accomplished be If, however, this cannot be accompl fore the sickly season, from 1st of May to November, by arrangement between the Commander-in-Chief and the Mexican government, the

Prisoners of war on both sides are to be re-

States, the latter is to exact their release. ART. 5. The boundary line is to run in the southern boundary, thence north on the west- Webster, and Westcott--15. ern boundary of the same to the first branch of the Gila, or to the point nearest to such branch. and thence to such branch, and thence down the middle of said branch and the Gila, till the latter erapties into the Rio Colorado, thence across

The southern and western boundaries of New Mexico are to be determined by J. Disturnell's map of the United Mexican States, published in New York, 1847, and to svoid all difficulty on

the Rio Colorado, following the dividing line be-

ART. 7. Makes the navigation of the Ri forbids its being in any way impeded by either, without the consent of the other. ART. 8. Mexicans in the ceded territory as

harge on account of such removal.

ART. 6. Provides for the free navigation in all

time of the Gulf of California and the Rio Colo-

rado below the mouth of the Gila, and likewis

bear, and if they do not within that time express their wish to retain the character of Mexicans, they shall be considered citizens of the United In the said ceded territories property of every ind belonging to non-resident Mexicans, shall be respected as much as if it belonged to citizens f the United States.

ART. 9. The Mexicans who do not retain heir character as Mexicans shall be incorpora ted into the Union of the United States as soon as possible, according to the principle of the Federal Constitution, and enjoy all the rights of citizens of the United States. In the meantime

shall be on an equality with the citizens of oth-er territories of the United States. Ecclesiastics and religious corporations are amply guaranteed in the discharge of their offies and the enjoyment of their property of eve-The communication between Catholics in the ceded territories and their ecclesiastical authorities is to be free and open. This article was in form expunged, and the third article in the treaty with France in re-

gard to the cession of Louisiana was substitu-

led, which was in substance, that the ceded in-

nabitants shall be incorporated into the Union

at the pleasure of Congress, and in the mean time they are to be protected in the enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion ART. 10. Confirming Mexican grants of land the ceded territories and in Texas, was expun-ART. 11. The United States solemnly agrees forcibly to restrain all incursions into Mexico, of the savage tribes inhabiting its territories, and to exact satisfaction for any damage they

It shall not be lawful for an inhabitant of the

United States to purchase, or acquire, any Mexican or resident of Mexico, captured by the In-

lians of either republic, or any cattle, horses,

mules, or any other property captured by them, or to provide such Indians with fire arms, or ammunition, by sale or otherwise.

The United States engage to rescue all ca tive Mexicans brought by Indians into its terri-The United States will pass the requisite laws to enable it to fulfil its engagements, and will have regard to them in all future removals of ART. 12. The United States engages to pay

5,000,000 in one of two modes, at the option of

the Mexican government, to be designated by it

at the time of its ratification.

First mode,—Three millions of dollars to be paid down in Mexico on the ratification, and the balance by a six per cent United States stock, interest payable annually, and the principal redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, after two years, six months notice being giv-Second mode,—Three millions to be paid on tification as above, and the remainder to be paid in annual instalments of three millions each, with six per cent interest, from the ratification. Transferable certificates for these ino be delivered to her by the United States.

The first of these modes was rejected by the

the exception of the clause concerning the trans-

ferable certificates.]

ART. 13. The United States are to assume

ART. 15. The United States discharge Mexico from all the claims of our citizens not then settled, but which may have arisen previous to the signing of this treaty.

ART. 15. The U.S. exonerating Mexico from all the claims aforesaid, agrees to make satisfac tion for the same, to an amount not exceeding three and a quarter millions of dollars, the claims to be settled by a commission, according to the principles of the unratified convention of

ART. 16. Each party may fortify any point i pleases to, within its own territory.

ART. 17. The treaty of amity, commerce navigation, of 1831, except the additional

al months, dating from the expiration of the The final vote on ratification is supposed to

Letters from Taos, or rather Santa Fe. state that W. A. Jones, Sheriff, was killed by the In dians-who pursued him to Taos-took forty tween upper and lower California to the Pacific inhabitants prisoners-killed two of them-and

marking the boundary within a year from the ratification. The boundary shall be religiously Massachusetts, Dayton, Green, Hall, Johnson, of Ia Mangum, Phelps, Underwood, Upham, Webster 19.

Lt. Commanding BERRYMAN proceeded at House adjourned

gates on Friday by a vote of 43 to 75. Mr. Dickinson's printing establishment was

Arrival of the Cambria.- Revolution in NEW YORK, March 18

revolution. Louis Phillippe has been forced to abdicate the throne and a republican form of government has been proclaimed. The royal family have been compelled to leave Paris. The revolution is spreading with rapid strides over the country, attended by dreadful loss of life to those who oppose its progress.
Intelligence has reached Liverpool from Paris

Paris, Feb. 24, 1848. mours proposed as regent, who was rejected. It was then proposed by Odillon Barrot that the regency should be formed under the Duchess d'Orcans, until the Count de Paris should have attained his majority. This proposition was also rejected, and the Chamber of Deputies pronounced in favor of a republic, which was insisted upon by them. The Duchess d'Orleans and Count de

Chamber of Deputies has refused to allow the family of Louis Phillippe to resume the throne.
There will be a great effort made to support the
Duchess d'Orleans. The idea of a Republic is Duchess d'Orleans. The idea of a Republic is not agreeable to the ideas of the mass of the Deputies. The Chamber met to-day, but the popu-

going on every instant.

Garries Pages has been made Mayor of the city of Paris, and a strong government will be at once organized.

to-morrow, with the understanding that the vote on the passage of the bill will then be taken.

Mr. Bradbury moved to reconsider the vote on the bill for the relief of the heirs of Paul Jones, when on motion the Senate adjourned.

transmitting the report made to the Treasury De-

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

tion bill was taken up.

Mr. Henley denounced the Choctaw School item for Col. R. M. Johnson's benefit as a fraud. Mr. Johnson of Arkansas pronounced the charge

quire into the expediency of establishing a Naval

The question pending being the motion of Mr. Butler to re-commit the bill, which was decided in the negative by years 19; nays 22.—

After sundry slight amendments the bill was made the special order of the day for to-morrow.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

for one, was unwilling to sanction the act of the administration in withholding any portion of the correspondence by sanctioning the publication o. the garbled correspondence.

Jacob Thompson, then followed in defence of the Administration, relative to the correspondence.

Several Senatom participated in the incidental discussion which sprang up.

Mr. Cass, from the Committee on Military Affairs, gave notice that he should call up the

On motion of Mr. Hannegan, the Senate wen into executive session, and after some time spent therein, the doors of the Senate were opened, and on motion, the Senate adjourned.

thy of the United States for France.

Objections were made to the motion.

The House then took up the order of the day, Mr. Clingman's resolution pending, to reconsider the vote on publishing the correspondence of General Scott and Mr. Trist.

The resolution of Mr. Clingman, after considerable discussion, was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Vinton the House proceede to consider in Committee of the Whole, the Indian Appropriation bill, and after some time sper therein, the committee rose without final action thereon, and the House adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Cummins, of Ohio, asked leave

MARRETAL

The Death of the Flowers BY W. C. BRYANT.

The melancholy days are come, the saddest the year, Of wailing winds, and naked ows brown and sear, Heaped in the hollows of ered leaves lie dead : They rustle to the eddying

bit's tread. the shrube the jay, And from the wood-top all the gloomy day.

Where are the flowers, the fair young flowers In brighter lights and softer airs, Alas! they all are in their graves.

Are lying in their lowly beds, with the fair an The rain is falling where they lie, but the Calls not from out the gloomy earth, the lovely

The wild-flower and the violet, they perish summer's glow But on the hill the golden rod, and the aste the wood. And the vellow sunflower by the br tumn beauty stood,
Till fell the frost from the clear cold

falls the plague on men; And the brightness of their smile from upland, glade and glen. And now when comes the calm mild days,

To call the squirrel and the bee wintry home; When sound of dropping nuts is heard, though And twinkle in the smoky light the water The South wind searches for the flowers,

And sighs to find them in the wood and by the And then I think of one, who in her youth

beauty died And wept that one so lovely should have a life

Yet not unmeet it was that one, like that young So gentle and so beautiful, should perish with

Passage of the First Cataract of the Nile. We had been told that a strong wind

was necessary to carry us through, as for the greater part of the way tracking is out of the question; and that travellers are frequently delayed for days and weeks, awaiting that indispensable auxiliary. But on the morning after our arrival at Es-souan. the auspicious wind set in, and everything augured a prosperous ascent. At ten o'clock vespossession of the Dahabieh with twenty of modate in addition to our own crew, the remaining eighty being sent on to the point where their services would be more immediately required), and we started with all our sails set, and quickly left the town of Es-souan behind us. And soon the wildness of the Cataract burst upon us in all its splendor; after the tame scenery which characterizes the banks of the Nile from Alexandria to Es-souan, it was quite refreshged, and differing in form from the eternal mencement of the Cataract presents a complete Archipelago of granite rocks, some though highly polished, with various torrents shore the sands of the Great Desert, yellow as gold, and rippled by the action of the winds into wavelets, descend to the water's edge interspersed with great masses of black bachelor complains to her that his peaches been rendered to him by the generous rabbi

The breeze held strong; and well it was that it did so, for I cannot conceive how destruct member how smudgy I was before. We're ents and blessings. But that which tion could be avoided, if, for one moment, the very interesting, ain't we?"—Hood's Comic more grateful to him was, that the Jews of impelling power should be overcome by the Annual. resistance of the torrent we were driven through. Here and there our course lay between rocks narrowing so closely togetheat. But his unruffled sang froid satisfied letters too! me that he, who is a Nile bird, thought that One occasion I particularly recollect, and foliage down to the surface. Cardinal flow. What pleasure lives in height (the shepherd and snap his fingers at the Cataracts.

led the Bab, or gate, where the eighty men yourself." were stationed to track the boat up the rapids; and, that operation once achieved, half Philæ, where all our troubles would be over. Scarcely had he made me that assurance, when the Swift entered one of those short but furious torrents, through which the practicable channel lies. A scene of general confusion ensued; I heard the voice of every man of the two crews screaming in angry vociferation, and the hoarse shouts of the Reis, loud above the rest—I saw Moham. But no, there's no letter here; certainly not; med draw his sabre, and rush towards the scarcely had he made me that assurance, when the proceeded with his search for a minute or two, when Ellen's against their will, and enriching them with a purple offspring, of which neither is the parent. One of these ambitious parasites has climbed into the upper branches of a tall white pine, and is still ascending from bough white pine, and is still ascending from bough white pine, and is still ascending from bough. Sweeter thy voice, but every sound is sweet; well, I thought I had one."

Their thousand wreaths of dangling water-twine, marrying the hemlock and the maple twine, marrying the hemlock and the map

been provided by the Reis of the Cataract. and whose negligent steering had brought us to this perilous pass, abandoned the helm,

peared but a lifeless solitude.

On such occasions, I understand, those upon the boat, she struck again and this tude." time she sprung a leak. There was noth. Rabbi Solomon interrupted him by say ing to be done but to run her upon the sands ling, "You owe me nothing. Although op nearest village for workmen to come and us, and the law of Moses commands me to repair the mischief done; we then arranged act toward you as I have done. Adieu night. For the honor and credit of Hadgee and, if you ever meet a suffering Jew, as. Mustapha, I must tell you that our dinner sist him as I have assisted you." Years afterday morning, the Reis of the Cataract took betrayed no symptoms of the confusion and terwards, on his return to France, Rabbi terror that had presided over its arrange. Solomon stopped at Prague, where his coments; and that his pudding, notwithstand- religionists received him with honors and countered, was one of the very best he ever under the domination of Duke Vladislas. concocted .- Mrs. Romer's Pilgrimage who allowed no opportunity to pass without G., to Egypt, Nubia, and Palestine.

Mrs. Gardiner is a creation of this kind. Her whole soul is centered in her flowers. She always had a rural taste when she lived his arrest. During this era of persecution in the city, but the smoke was fatal to the to bring a Jew to judgment, was to send bloom of her roses and the scent of her him to death. The community of Prague ing to our eyes to rest upon something rug- southernwood. "I blow dingy," said she, were thrown into trouble and despair.-"and my old man smells sutty." When When brought in chains before the duke dhorra fields and palm-trees. The com- at last, she gets into the country, her lan- Rabbi Solomon was the only one who preguage, like her tastes, becomes more purely served his tranquility. horticultural. When the spring is back- His representations were rejected, and red, others black, and shining in the sun, as ward, she exclaims, "Lord knows when I Vladislas was about to pronounce his conshall be out of the earth; I almost think demnation, when the Bishop of Olmutz adrushing between them in all directions. I'm rotted in the ground." She contrasts vanced towards the ducal throne and ex-These rocks are of the most extraordinary her show of red roses, with the white ones claimed, "My lord, in the name of the God forms; now awful, now grotesque, they look of her neighbors: "There's no maiden of Christians, I forbid that even a hair of as old as the earth itself—the skeletons of blushes about me; I'm the regular old cab- this Jew be touched. He is noble, generthe antediluvian world! On the western bage, but I want the sun to make me bust." ous, and conscientious, and never was deaf At another time she declares, triumphantly, to the voice of humanity." The duke and "she is in full blow, and invites a neighbor the court were confounded; but the bishop basalt; on the east, rock rises above rock dropped off during the last frosty night; she when he was only an obscure monk. The of granite, piled up in such strange and un- has seen his trees, and corrects him. "Ah! duke instantly ordered the irons to be re couth forms, that one is led to attribute to it ain't the frost; you've got down to the moved from Rabbi Solomon, and the coursome terrific volcanic eruption-to one of gravel-1 know you have-you look so tiers vied with each other in overwhelming those early revolutions of the elements which changed the surface of the globe, the quaintance to mark the improvement effected by country air. "There's my monthly gratitude, and Rabbi Solomon had an esrose; look at my complexion now; you re- cort of honor, and was loaded with pres-

The Polite Girl.

er, and towering to such a height, that the high-life-below-stairs vulgarity in her courte- and Religious Tales. wind was momentarily taken out of our sies to the gardener, or the stable-boy .-sails, and, I assure you, such moments were The chimney-sweep was just as sure of a swful, for it was just a struggle whether gentle and gracious reception. In short, the impetus with which we entered the nar- little Ellen could not, though she had tried row pass would carry us through it or not. have laid aside the bland and most urbane And often there was a momentary pause, qualities of her manner. As little was she when that struggle rendered the boat sta- capable of divesting them of their real grace, tionary, while the sails fluttered like an expiring pulse; but again the breeze filled airs and mock civilities. She was polite no where, indeed, except to lave the interior them, and the screams and shouts of the two merely because she could not help it .- regions of a poet's imagination. It is shell crews would be converted into an hurrah of True, her politeness was excessively ludi. tered from the breeze by woods and a hill. confidence and triumph. At each of those crous sometimes, and now and then rather side; so that elsewhere there might be a hurintervals, our good Reis Ali would leave embarrassing, when it implicated others by ricane, and here scarcely a ripple across the his post at the prow of the vessel, in order taking upon itself to speak for them. Thus shaded water. The current lingers along to give me assurances of safety, and encour. I overheard her one morning prefacing a so gently, that the mere force of the boat age me with a cheerful 'Taieeb, Taieeb!' message I had given for the boot-cleaner, man's will seems sufficient to propel his (very well, very good,) by which kind pro-cess I became convinced, that not only had enough to call me her master, which I was we already encountered some danger, but not,) her master's compliments, and he heart of a wood which whispers it to be that more lay before us-a conviction but thought the boots had not been quite so quiet, while the stream whispers back again too well founded, as you will soon see. I well polished of late! She never received from its sedgy borders, as if river and wood had established for myself a test of the safe- even a command from any one without a were hushing one another to sleep. * ty of our progress, which inspired me with "thankee," and she always took a letter Gentle and unobtrusive as the river is, ye nce than the friendly visits of from the postman with a nice little courtesy, the tranquil woods seem hardly satisfied Reis Ali; and this was our excellent cook, and a smile of acknowledgment that im allow it passage. The trees are rooted on Hadgee Mustapha, whose little portable plied a sense of obligation for his kindness the very verge of the water, and dip their kitchen, in which he performs such great in bringing it. "My master's much obliged," pendant branches into it. At the one spot, feats, is placed just opposite to the awning she would sometimes say, as she handed the where I was standing. There he was, fixed twopence. I'm not sure that she did not, grow some hemlocks, declining across the to his post, and, in the midst of the deafen one wet day, crown her politeness by offer. stream, with outstretched arms, as if resolute ing noise and bustle around, imperturably ing to come and ask me to lend the post. to take the plunge. In other places the making preparations for dinner, which I be man my umbrella; she was certain he banks are almost on a level with the water; gan to think it doubtful that we should ever would get wet; and carrying other people's so that the quiet congregation of trees set Come down, O maid, from yonder mountain

there was no danger; and, in my fancied se- it affords a good illustration of Ellen's sen- ers kindle their spiral flames, and illuminate curity, I lost sight of the fact that as a Mos- sitiveness on the score of giving trouble.— the dark nocks among the shrubbery. The lem, and a Fatalist—above all as a cook— A man had brought me some books, for pond-lily grows abundantly along the marhe was in religion and honor bound to show which, on delivery, she impressively thanked gin; that delicious flower, which, as Thohe was in religion and honor bound to show an immovable countenance—to leave the boat to its fate, and to stick to his casseroles, boat to its fate, and to stick to his casseroles, curred to him that he had a letter to deliver first sunlight, and perfects its being through for Love is of the valley, come thou down and snap his fingers at the Cataracts.

Thus matters stood at noon; and, in reply to the anxious inquiries I addressed to Mohammed, he declared that we should soon arrive at that part of the Cataract called the Bab, or gate, where the eights most

ahead. I looked up, and saw the sails self was taken suddenly ill—was dying.— to another at a distance, uttering a shrill cry trembling. I looked forward, and oh, comble de descript? belde descript? belde descript? belde descript? Sometimes in Scheerau, in the middle of the inquire how she had slept and how pudding-mould from his hand, and, seizing sat up. Ellen regularly brought down the startled at our approach, and skimmed along market-place; from the front room I overone of the poles which the crew employed to prevent the vessel wearing round, go heartily to work with the rest. All is lost, thought I, since Hadgee Mustapha abandons his pudding? The next moment a hollow one of the poles which the crew employed answer, "My missis's compliments, and she the glassy river, breaking its dark surface his pudding? The next moment a hollow grating noise was heard, and my sinister apprehensions were confirmed; the boat had struck; luckily, it was by the stern, which held her fast, and prevented her swinging round with her broadside upon the rocks, and elected in its boson, than we did."—Hawwhere she must have been dashed to pieces. when the friendly inquiry after the health The necessary precautions for such a cas- of her mistress came as before, poor Ellen ualty had been provided, and two of our crept to the door with swollen eyes streammen instantly threw themselves into the ing with tears, and sobbed out the melanstream, and swam to an adjoining rock choly answer, "My missis's complments. with ropes, which they made fast there, and and she died this morning at eight o'clock.' thus established such a fulcrum to pull up. Here is the "ruling passion" displaying its on, as secured her from swinging round by strength, not exactly in death, but in its the head. Meanwhile, the pilot who had close neighborhood.-Laman Blanchard.

During an Eastern voyage, which and jumping into the river, swam over to learned and pious rabbi took to visit the the eastern shore, and made his escape into Hebrew Academies, he made the acquaint the Desert. While we were lying in this ance of a monk who was on a pilgrimage predicament, every bump which the keel to Jerusalem. The two travellers got on gave against the rocks sounding like death very harmoniously, and their conversation knocking at the door, all the surrounding at first was truly amicable, till it was dis rocks suddenly swarmed with naked Nubi. turbed by religious controversy, when their ans, who sprang up, like Roderick Dhu's wrangling became so violent that, on their men, from what but an instant before, ap. arrival at the caravansery, they were in censed against each other. During the night the monk, sinking under the influence people always lie in wait and present them. of an Eastern climate, fell seriously ill.selves at the critical moment, either to ob. Rabbi Solomon put aside every other con tain a bachshish, if assistance be possible, sideration, and paid him due attention; and, or to assume the character of wreckers if as the rabbins at this period generally knew misfortune is inevitable. Many of them something of medicine, he was fortunately approached the Dahabieh, seated upon able to assist his fellow-traveller, who thus trunks of trees, and using their hands as became indebted to him for his life. The paddles, the common mode of crossing the rabbi postponed his departure to attend upon river adopted by this primitive race; but we the invalid all out of danger, and, when he rejected their services, having as many hands came to bid him adieu, the priest thanked on board as we required. At last, by dint him, with an overflowing heart, in these of the greatest exertion, we were got off the words :- "I am poor, and can do nothing rock that held us by the stern, but alas! it for you, but I pray to Heaven for your proswas to fall from Scylla to Charybdis-for, perity. The most delightful day of my before we could once more get headway life will be, when I can prove my grati-

of an adjacent island, and to send to the posed in religion, humanity ought to unite ourselves for the remainder of the day and We may never meet again. Live worthily manifesting his batred to them. When he heard of the reception given to the stranger, like all tyrants, the duke regarded him as a conspirator, a Messiah, or a plotter of revolution, and gave immediate orders for

of Bohemia enjoyed peace and security under the protection which the bishop grate There was nothing; no, not a dash of the low-traveller, the benevolent rabbi.---Moral fully accorded to the brethren of his fel

"Rowing our boat against the current between wide meadows, we turned aside in to the Assabeth. A more lonely stream than this, for a mile above its junction with there is a lofty bank, on the slope of which their feet in the flood, and are fringed with proper focus with the outward organ.—
Grape-vines, here and there, twine themselves around shrub and tree, and hang their
Selves around shrub and tree, and hang their an hour would bring us to the island of Philæ, where all our troubles would be over.

Scarcely had he made me that assurance, musn't I?" and he proceeded with his

was stationed. I was immediately con- lising his mind, and settling the matter with winding course of the atream continually was stationed. I was immediately con-scious that our onward course was not only arrested, but that we were retrograding; for the surrounding rocks, which, but an in-doesn't signify; another time, perhaps!"

I believe the flower-clock of Linnaeus in approach to it; he ventured to suggest that, shut out the scene behind us, and revealed the surrounding rocks, which, but an in-doesn't signify; another time, perhaps!"

I believe the flower-clock of Linnaeus in unding course of the stream continually shut out the scene behind us, and revealed approach to it; he ventured to suggest that, as they were all female ornaments, it would the Christian woman should the Christian woman should stant before, we were rapidly passing by, now appeared to be running away from us not of long duration; for my landlady herthorn's Mosses from an Old Manse.

"Were I to adopt a pet idea, as so many bakers. At five, kitchen-maids, dairy-maids, people do, and fondle it in my embraces to and butter-cups swake; at six, the sow-thisthe exclusion of all others, it would be, that the and cooks. At seven o'clock many of the great want which mankind labors under, the ladies' maids are awake in the palace, although she was impressed with the conat this present period, is—Sleep! The the salad in my botanical garden, and some world should recline its vast head on the first tradeswomen. At eight o'clock all their convenient pillow, and take an age-long nap. It has gone distracted through a morbid activity, and, while perternaturally wide bid activity, and, while perternaturally wide bid activity, and, while perternaturally wide bid activity and the colleges, the leaves of flowers, of pie-crust, and of deeds. At nine o'clock the bid activity, and, while perternaturally wide bid activity and the colleges awake, the little yellow mouse-ear, that mistaken supposition, above stated, that mistaken supposition, above stated, that mistaken supposition, above stated, that mistaken supposition admission the proud English lady obtained admission off—while the room seemed to be filling where the colleges are the colleges and seemed the colleges are the colleges and seemed the colleges are the colle awake, is nevertheless tormented by visions, female nobility already begins to stir, the that seem real to it now, but would assume their true aspect and character, were all things once set right by an interval of sound repose. This is the only method of getting id of old delusions, and avoiding new ones; of regenerating our race, so that it might in her, the green colewort, and the Alpine dandue time awake, as an infant out of dewy delion, and the reader of the princess, rouse slumber; of restoring to us the simple perception of what is right, and the single-hearted desire to achieve it; both of which have ing sun gleams so brightly to-day from the nificent diamond bracelets; and so anxious long been lost, in consequence of this weary lofty sky, through the colored silk curtains, was she to attract the notice of the queen, activity of brain, and torpor or passion of the heart, that now afflict the universe .-Stimulants, the only mode of treatment hitherto attempted, cannot quell the disease; they do but heighten the delirium. Let not the above paragraph ever be quoted against the author; for, though tinctured with its modicum of truth, it is the result and expression of what he knew, while he was writing it to be but a distorted survey of the state and prospects of mankind. There were circumstances around me, which made it difficult to view the world precisely as it exists; for, severe and sober as was the old Manse, it was necessary to go but a little way beyond its threshold, before meeting with stranger moral ahapes of men than might have been encountered elsewhere, in a circuit of a thousand miles. These hobgoblins of flesh and blood were attracted thither by the widespreading influence of a great original Thinker, who had his earthly abode at the opposite extremity of our village. His mind ac ted upon other minds, of a certain constitution, with wonderful magnetism, and drew many men upon long pilgrimages, to speak with him face to face. Young visionaries, tress of a pretty lodge at Kensington, to its to whom just so much of insight had been hurried, flurried, worried master, as the omimparted, as to make life all a labyrinth nibus that took him to town drove up to bureau. She was en negligee, and preferaround them, came to seek the clue that his gate the other morning. should guide them out of their self-involved 'How I do hate this omnibus life!' she with many cautions of care; but she found ing on the hard desk, while her schoolmates bewilderment. Grey-headed theorists- continued, as after two or three 'Now, sirs,' in an hour or two that both her bracelets whose systems, at first air, had finally im- from the road, he darted past her, just in had vamoused! both gone! The rogue who cold; but her heart was so warm and glad, prisoned them in an iron frame-work-trav-time. elled painfully to his door, not to ask deliverance, but to invite the free spirit into their own thraldom. People that had light morning, as if the house were on fire!ed on a new thought, or a thought that they That horrid omnibus! It doesn't care how fancied new, came to Emerson, as the finder husband and wife part!" of a glittering gem hastens to a lapidary, to ascertain its quality and value. Uncertain, self, sat down to meditate on grave matters. troubled, earnest wanderers, through the Various abstruse and difficult calculations midnight of the moral world, beheld his in- kept her brain in full employment until his tellectual fire, as a beacon burning on a hill- return, when the result began to unfold ittop, and climbing the difficult ascent, look- self in this interesting observation : ed forth into the surrounding obscurity, more In my opinion, Edward, we could very hopefully than hitherto. The light revealed well afford a carriage!' bjects unseen before-mountains, gleaming A slight shrug, a movement of the eye akes, glimpses of a creation among the brows, a rather melancholy smile, and a de chaos-but also, as was unavoidable, it at- cided shake of the head, conveyed the dis tracted bats and owls, and the whole host of couraging answer. night-birds, which flapped their dusky wings (Well, but think, now, pursued the la against the gazer's eyes, and sometimes were dy, 'just estimate the expenses. What nistaken for fowls of angelic feather. Such would a carriage and horses, once purchased, delusion always hover nigh, whenever a beacost in the year?' con fire of truth is kindled. For myself, there had been epochs of my life when I, year; set it down at a hundred certain, was too, might have asked of this prophet the the reply. master-word that should solve me the riddle of the universe. But now, being happy, I felt as if there were no question to be put, and therefore admired Emerson as a poet of about eight.'

deep beauty and austere tenderness, but sought nothing from him as a philosopher. It was good, nevertheless, to meet him in not want the omnibus, you know.' the wood-paths, or sometimes in our avenue, with that pure, intellectual gleam diffused about his presence, like the garment of a shining one; and he so quiet, so simple, so of exquisite simplicity, yet in a tone that without pretension, encountering each man implied something of exultation as a dis alive as if expecting to receive more than he coverer. could impart. And, in truth, the heart of 'Well, and wouldn't that be getting eight many an ordinary man had, perchance, in- per cent?" scriptions which he could not read. But it was impossible to dwell in his vicinity, without inhaling, more or less, the mountain atmosphere of his lofty thought, which, in the brains of some people, wrought a singular essential requisite be wanting, all their lusgiddiness—new truth being as heady as new tre fades. wine. Never was a poor little country village infested with such a variety of queer, strangely dressed, oddly behaved mortals, most of whom took upon themselves to be important agents of the world's destiny, yet Such, I imagine, is the invariable character pompously announced to the world as a of persons who crowd so closely about an original thinker, as to draw in his unuttered history of Turkish civilization—that I canbreath, and thus become imbued with a false originality. This triteness of novelty is enough to make any man, of common sense,

My informant was residing in Constantinoblaspheme at all ideas of less than a centu- ple at the time when the affair took place. ry's standing, and pray that the world may and derived his information from unquesbe petrified and rendered immovable, in pre-cisely the worst moral and physical state of the officials by whose management it that it ever yet arrived at, rather than be was effected. The lady in question was young friend, and intended especially for them: benefited by such schemes of such phisolo- ambitious of being presented to the young its object is, to teach this great truth, that we

sang)
In height and cold, the splendor of the hills?

At four o'clock (if it is Sunday) the little dors, and finally being so coldly accosted beautiful child, with a golden crown upon hawk's-weed awakes, also, holy communicants, who are clocks with chimes, and the mary-gold, and even many young ladies who have come from the country on a visit, begin to look out of their windows. Be tween ten and eleven o'clock the court ladies and the whole staff of lords of the bed-chamthemselves out of their morning sleep; and the whole palace, considering that the morncurtails a little of its slumber. At twelve that she leaned her hand on the velvet cusho'clock the prince, at one, his wife and the ion of the box, that the jewels might be fulcarnation have their eyes open in their ly seen. Her movements did not escape the flower-vase. What awakes late in the afternoon, at four o'clock, is only the red hawk's
weed and the night watchman, as cuckoolighted at the homage paid to her brillians. weed and the night watchman, as cuckooevening-clocks and moon-clocks. From the ling the queen's livery, knocked at the door at hand. Yet a little while must we part hot eyes of the poor devil who, like the of the box, and with many compliments to hot eyes of the poor devil who, like the jalap-plant, first opens them at five o'clock, the lady and spologies from the queen, begwe will turn our own, in pity, aside. It is a sick man who has taken the jalap, and of one of her splendid bracelets, which had home. Then, weep no more, but be as who only exchanges the fever-fancies of be. so much occupied the public attention and thou hast been, meek and kind, and the aning griped with hot pincers for waking gripes. admiration. In a moment it was unclasped loved and happy. And forget not, that God because at that time, together with a thouand other stout gentlemen, and with the fittle vellow mouse-ear, I always fell asleep; at three in the morning, I awoke as regular- let. The police were soon apprised of the again was heard; while the golden cloud y as though I were a repeater .- Flower, loss, and next morning while at breakfast, Fruit, and Thorn Pieces.

Eight Per Cent.

you'll be too late,' cried the anxious mis- other bracelet by the sub-lieutenant of po-

Only to think of my being obliged to ously managed to possess himself of the bed, and did not find it as hard and cold as see that dear fellow rush out of doors every other

And the affectionate creature, left to her

'Pair of horses? Oh, why, a hundred

'And what, now, does the omnibus cos you, may I ask?" Omnibus? Oh, why, eight pounds

But this you would sare,' argued the lady; 'for if we had the carriage, you would 'That's true; yes, of course, I should

save the eight pounds. 'Well, well!' cried the lady, with a look

INTEGRITY is the foundation of all that s high in character among mankind; other qualities may add to its splendor, but if this

Lady Londonderry's Presentation

I was so amused by the explanation giv en to me the other day of a noble English were simply bores of a very intense water. lady's reception by the Sultan, which was and save some ship from sinking!" phers."-Hawthorn's Mosses from an Old Sultan, and her lord was no less ambitious must be kind to each other. Will our young of gratifying her wishes. An application friends read it, and remember the lesson it conwas made by them to the Pasha, then at the veys? We hope so. head of affairs at Stamboul to give effect to their wishes, and as he had been at some dren in Mrs. Morton's boarding school other, for they were sisters. But upon Mrs. former period ambassador at our court, his were dancing with delight; for the next day Morton he looked sternly, saying, she had residence in London had enabled him to their teacher was to give them a ball, and not fulfilled her trust-she had not been But cease to move so near the Heavens, and form a correct idea of the power exercised then they were to return home to spend the kind to the orphan. in the English world of fashion by the two individuals in question, and of the impolicy of offending persons who might one day have it in their power to retaliate upon him a correct idea of the power exercised their they were to retaliate upon him holidays.

Lilla heard him, and quickly taking his hand, cried, "Forgive Mrs. Morton, dear father; unhave it in their power to retaliate upon him had besides this, Fanny Foster, with her less she had taken me, perhaps I should in their own country, should the Sultan's large black eyes had caught a glimpse of a have died;" and she smiled upon them all pleasure ever send him there again as his Chiistmas tree, in Mrs. Morton's parlor, a kind, forgiving smile. representative. But then he knew too, that covered with pretty things; and they exton, how sad all here little persecutors to propose such a thing to his sovereign as pected a summons from her every moment. felt! Kate Morton could hardly restrain not to be thought of seriously. What did the cunning statesman do in this dilemma? made them almost wild. Desirous of propitiating one party without offending the other, he adopted a mezzotermine which appeared to him most happily to reconcile the two difficulties. He presented himself to the Sultan, and told him and whose pale lip no smile illumined. A longiveness; her proud, naughty heart was conquered, and she saw how wicked she conquered, and she saw how wicked she had been. But Lilla—the dear little Lilla—how happy she was, in her beautiful home, where all was peace and love!

Soon the rose returned to her cheek, and that there was an Englishwoman then in Constantinople who had some very fine jewels to sell, which she was anxious to

adroit minister aimed at, but it was a near mamma lived, and how eagerly she had looked the whole market-place and the roy- the palace and stationed in one of the ante- hide her head; so she did not go with the

The Bracelets Marie Antoinette, of France, was sionately fond of the opera. She once played Suzanna, in the "Marriage of Figaro," in a private theatre in the palace. Opposite the queen's box at the opera-house, one evening, sat the wife of a rich banker, bedizened with jewels, and sporting a pair of mag-In the course of the evening, a servant week banker's wife soon discovered that it was an is the orphan's Father—heaven the orphan's ingenious thief, who had observed her move- home. Now, fare thee well, my child. ments and efforts to attract the attention of . Lilla no longer nestled in her bosom, bu the queen, that had thus obtained the brace- knelt upon the floor, and the soft music she was made happy by receiving a note ing round her, seemed to melt away inco from the commissioners of police, stating thin air, murmuring all the while, in harthat the thief and the bracelet had both been 'Make haste, Edward, make haste down, captured; and requiring her either to send the weep no more-dear little Lilla, weep no

red giving the other bracelet to the officer,

O, Swallow, Swallow, flying, flying South, Fly to her, and fall upon her gilded eaves, And tell her, tell her what I tell to thee. O, tell her, Swallow, thou that knowest each, That bright, and fierce, and fickle is the South, And dark and true and tender is the North. O, Swallow, Swallow, if I could follow, and

light Upon her lattice, I would pipe and trill, And cheep and twitter twenty million loves. O, were I thou that she might take me in, And lay me on her bosom, and her heart Would rock the snowy cradle till I died. Why lingereth she to clothe her heart with

love,
Delaying as the tender ash delays
To clothe herself, when all the woods green? O, tell her, Swallow, that thy brood is flown Say to her, I do but wanton in the South, But in the North long since my nest is made.

O, tell her, brief is life, but love is long, And brief the Sun of summer in the North, And brief the moon of beauty in the South. O, Swallow, flying from the golden woods, Fly to her, and pipe and woo her, and make her mine, And tell her, tell her, that I follow thee.

Tennyson's Princess.

A Genuine Compliment. beauty, once confessed that the only real served, into a corner where she could not compliment she ever received was from a be seen. She smiled, however, to see them coal-heaver, who asked permission to light all so happy. "Oh, dear, if they only his pipe in her eyes. We have lately met loved me!" she thought, "but I must not with another compliment paid by a sailor, think of that; I, at least, can love them," who was directed by his captain to carry a and she smiled again, joyous as any of letter to the lady of his love. The sailor, them. having performed his errand, stood gazing in The dancing stopped for a little while, silent admiration upon the countenance of and another carriage rolled to the door .the lady, for she was "beautiful exceeding- Every one wondered who it was, for all the ly." "Well, my honest man," she said, expected guests had arrived; and the little " for what do you wait? there is no answer boys at the windows said it was a handsome expected." "Lady," said the sailor, "I chariot. At length, a noble looking genwould like to know your name." "And tleman was ushered in, and all the comwhy?" she replied; " why should you seek pany bowed and smiled; for they knew he

The Little Oreban.

We hope our younger friends read sometimes, what we publish on this page. We try to give interesting and instructive matter. We copy Mrs. Morton. often, for this purpose, from old authors-the good and great of the past-from living writers, the good and great of the present. Surely they can find sometimes, extracts worth reading and remembering. But here is a story written by a

presentation of the lady to him, was At length it came, and the children rushed her tears; she longed to throw her arms

and unceremoniously inspected by the young its head. Lilla clapped her hands, and the Sultan in his passage through the room in tears were all gone. She looked at the which she stood, is most intelligibly ac- smiling child, and the pretty tree, and her counted for by the fact that he actually be- tened to examine her presents. There were lieved her to be a diamond merchant! and nice little dresses, dolls, and necklaces viction that the interview was conceded to to thank the angel-child, when a golden her rank and station, it was only owing to cloud surrounded the tree, and she heard the age &c., to Egypt, Nubia, and Palestine. with lovely beings, whose soft eyes beamed kindly upon her; and they all appeared to come from behind the golden cloud which enveloped the Christmas Tree

Gradually the music died away, and a heavenly voice cried, "Lilla!" At the same time, Lilla saw her own dear marnen standing before her, with a starry crown unon her brow. She sprang forward, and the spirit raised her earthly darling-the little pale Lilla-and kissed her cheek. "Oh Mamma; dear, dear Mamma! take me with you, do not leave poor Lilla again here-may I not go with you?" and she ha "my earthly child, weep no more, for joy is my cherished one, but no longer shall thou be friendless and sad; to-morrow, the Christ

surrounded her mother, and the angels groupmony with the music, "Fare thee well, and

roused her, and starting up, she found her self in the cold school-room, her head restwere running up stairs to bed. It was very had obtained one at the theatre, had ingeni- she did not feel it. With a happy smile usual: but she could not sleep-she lay thinking of her mamma and the Christchild, and kept asking herself if it was only a dream-a beautiful dream, sent by

God to make her happy-and she wondered if the Christ-child would think of her. She was glad when the sun peeped into her narrow window, with its kind, bright face, saying, "Are you up, little girl, on this merry Christmas morning?" Gladly she obeyed the summons, and, springing out of bed, cried, "A merry Christmas, Mr. Sun. and quickly dressed herself, never thinking of Kate Morton's old clothes, she was so happy; and when she had prayed for God's blessing, she hastened down stairs; but alas! there was no one there to return her looks of love; and if they wished her a Merry Christmas, it was with so cold and careless a manner, that, chilled, and disap-

pointed, she stole silently away. But, though large tears were in her eyes, her heart was still happy. At length the evening came, and the dancing had commenced. Carriage after carriage rolled to the door, bearing the parents of the happy children, laden with presents for their dar lings, who looked sweet, in their white dresses and wreaths of flowers. Lilla had no white dress, and no flowers; and she It is said that a lady of extraordinary could not help sighing as she crept, unob-

to know my name?" "Because," said he, was the distinguished stranger who had just "because I would call upon it in a storm, arrived from foreign lands; and Mrs. Morton took up the fair little girl who clung to his hand, and welcomed her joyously.

> The gentleman looked eagerly round among the children, who were gazing at the richly dressed little girl, and said "Does not Lilla R --- attend your

> school?" Lilla heard him, and sprang breathless from her corner. She forgot her shabby clothes and all the fine ladies and gentle-

men, and cried. "I am Lilla-I am Lilla." For a moment, he gazed at her, and then fondly embraced and kissed her, calling

her "his sister's child-his lost one," and

forgiveness; her proud, naughty heart was

submit to his Highness' inspection. The Shadow of God upon Earth signified his willingness to see them, and directed that more freely, as the sound of music and factress of many a little fatherless one, who, they should be sent to the palace for that laughter reached her ear, and she thought but for her, would have been desolate and purpose. This was not exactly what the how happy she had been when her own sed